STIC Search Results Feedback Form

Scientific & Technical Information Center
USPTO

EIC 1700

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact *the EIC searcher or contact:*

Kathleen Fuller, EIC 1700 Team Leader
571/272-2505 REMSEN 4B28

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

- *I am an examiner in Workgroup:* ☐ *Example: 1713*
- *Relevant prior art* ***found****, search results used as follows:*
  - ☐ 102 rejection
  - ☐ 103 rejection
  - ☐ Cited as being of interest.
  - ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
  - ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
  (journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

- *Relevant prior art* ***not found:***
  - ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
  - ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to EIC1700 REMSEN 4B28

sira

Access DB# 139558

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Arman M. Vahe Examiner #: 75663 Date: 12/2/04
Art Unit: 1762 Phone Number 30 272-1331 Serial Number: 10/692535
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: REM 4D64 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Bis Silyl Alkenes

Inventors (please provide full names): _____

Earliest Priority Filing Date: _____

***For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.**

Please search for a group of formulas I → VI (attached)

Thank you.

****

STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: K. Fuller	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN ✓
Searcher Phone #: _____	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog _____
Searcher Location: _____	Structure (#) 14	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: _____	Bibliographic _____	Dr.Link _____
Date Completed: 12/20/04	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: 40	Fulltext _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: _____	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time: 75	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

PTO-1590 (8-01)

=> FILE REG
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:17:11 ON 20 DEC 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 19 DEC 2004 HIGHEST RN 799762-98-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 19 DEC 2004 HIGHEST RN 799762-98-4

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 21, 2004

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> FILE HCAPLUS
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:17:15 ON 20 DEC 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 20 Dec 2004 VOL 141 ISS 26
FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 Dec 2004 (20041219/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> D QUE
L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE"/CN > claim 12
L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "DIBUTYL SEBACATE"/CN
L5 5360 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L3 OR L4
L7 572 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L5 AND DISPERS?
L8 164 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L7 AND PHOTOG?/SC,SX
L10 95 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L8 AND (AQ OR AQUEOUS? OR WATER? OR H2O)
L11 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L8 AND (AQ OR AQUEOUS? OR WATER? OR H2O)(3A)PHASE?
L12 38 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L10 AND (ORG?(2A)(PHASE# OR SOLVENT#))

KATHLEEN FULLER EIC 1700 REMSEN 4B28 571/272-2505

```
L15           0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L8 AND (MW OR MOLE?(2A)WEIGHT?)
L16          18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L8 AND 150
L18           0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L8 AND 150(1W)C
L19         146 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L7 AND PHOTOG?/SC
L20          42 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L11 OR L12 OR L16) AND L19
L24          42 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L18 OR L20
L25          61 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L19 AND COUPLER?
L26           3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L25 AND (AQ OR AQUEOUS? OR WATER? OR
                 H2O)(3A)PHASE?
L27          42 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L24 OR L26 OR L15
L28           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "N,N-DIETHYLBUTYRAMIDE"/CN
L29           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE"/CN
L30           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  N-BUTYLACETANILIDE/CN
L31           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  N-METHYLPYRROLIDONE/CN
L32           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "TRIMETHYL PHOSPHATE"/CN
L33           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "TRIETHYL PHOSPHATE"/CN
L34           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "TRIMETHYLPHOSPHINE OXIDE"/CN
L35           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE"/CN
L36           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TETRAMETHYLUREA/CN
L37           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "1,3-DIMETHYL-1,3-DIPHENYLUREA"/CN
L38           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CYCLOHEXANONE/CN
L39           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CYCLOPENTANONE/CN
L40          12 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR
                 L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR L39)
L41       71010 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L40
L42           2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L41 AND L19
L43           2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L41 AND L8
L44          42 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L27 OR L42 OR L43
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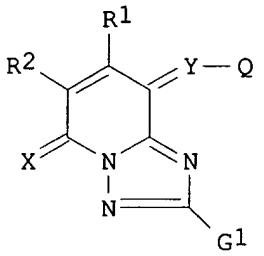
Claims 19, 21, 23, & 27-29

=> D L44 BIB ABS IND HITSTR 1-42

L44 ANSWER 1 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:582626 HCAPLUS
DN 139:134885
TI Fused triazole compounds useful for colorants, their microparticle **dispersions** and ink jet inks containing them and printing method using them
IN Takahashi, Mari; Ofuku, Koji; Miura, Norio
PA Konica Co., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 58 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003213152	A2	20030730	JP 2002-14016	20020123
PRAI	JP 2002-14016		20020123		

OS MARPAT 139:134885
GI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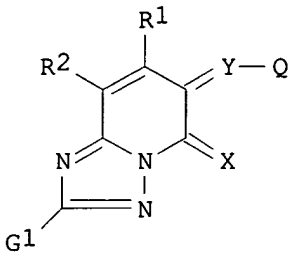
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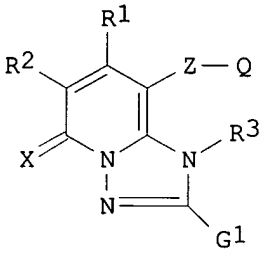
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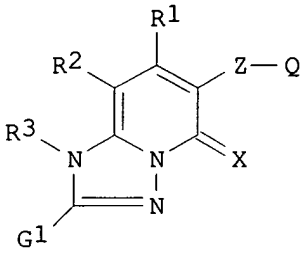

IV

AB The ink-jet inks giving prints with high color d., light fastness and color resolution, contain colorants which are specific fused triazole compds. bearing 5- or 6-membered aromatic rings or heterocyclic rings such as I, II, III and IV [R1-3 = H, substituting groups; X = O, CR4R5 (where R4,R5 = electron-withdrawing groups); Y = N, L1-(L2-L3)m- groups (where L1, L2, L3 = N, methylene group; m = 0,1,2); Z = azo group; G = H, substituting groups; Q = 5- or 6-membered aromatic rings or heterocyclic rings]. The colorants are **dispersed** in an **aqueous** medium or oil and contain hydrophobic **organic solvent** having b.p. of > **150**.degree. and oil-soluble polymers for forming colorant particles which can be enclosed by a shell of polymers.

IC ICM C09B067-20
ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00; C09B067-46; C09D011-00; C09B023-00; C09B026-06; C09B029-09; C09B029-36; C09B029-40; C09B055-00

CC 41-8 (Dyes, Organic Pigments, Fluorescent Brighteners, and **Photographic** Sensitizers)
Section cross-reference(s): 42

ST ink jet printing colorant fused triazole compd ink **dispersion**

IT Polyvinyl butyrals
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Denka Butyral 6000EP, Denka Butyral 2000L, S-lec BL-S, S-Lec KS 3 and S-Lec BX 1, oil-soluble; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)

IT Polyvinyl acetals
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acetoacetals, oil-soluble polymer; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)

IT Solvents
(high-boiling; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)

IT Inks
(jet-printing; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)

IT Dyes
Pigments, nonbiological
(manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)
IT Polycarbonates, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(oil-soluble polymer; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)
IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, oil-soluble polymer; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful
for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)
IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, oil-soluble polymer; manufacture of fused triazole compds.
useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)
IT 159880-81-6P 209473-37-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dyes; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)
IT 159880-87-2 161257-20-1 161257-25-6 569348-58-9 569348-59-0
569348-60-3 569348-61-4 569348-62-5 569348-63-6 569348-64-7
569348-65-8 569348-66-9 569348-68-1 569348-70-5 569348-71-6
569348-72-7 569348-73-8 569348-74-9 569348-75-0 569348-76-1
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dyes; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)
IT 78-43-3 78-51-3 84-61-7 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 103-23-1
117-81-7 122-62-3 1241-94-7 **1330-78-5** 2528-39-4
5444-75-7, 2-Ethylhexyl benzoate 28510-23-8 35541-81-2 56975-20-3
111671-75-1
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(high-boiling solvent; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)
IT 156353-48-9P 156353-74-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)
IT 569348-77-2P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)
IT 2052-49-5, Tetrabutylammonium hydroxide 5930-28-9, 4-Amino-2,6-dichlorophenol 7364-25-2 159880-91-8 161257-27-8 569348-78-3
569348-79-4 569348-80-7
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)
IT 159880-82-7 159880-83-8 209473-32-5 209473-38-1 569348-81-8
569348-82-9 569348-83-0 569348-84-1 569348-85-2 569348-86-3
569348-87-4 569348-88-5 569348-89-6 569348-90-9 569348-91-0
569348-92-1 569348-93-2 569348-94-3 569348-95-4 569348-96-5

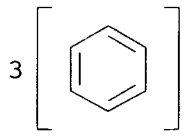
569348-97-6 569348-98-7 569348-99-8 569349-00-4 569349-01-5
569349-02-6 569349-03-7 569349-05-9 569349-06-0 569349-07-1
569349-08-2
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)

IT 24936-68-3, Iupilon S 3000, uses 25037-45-0, Bisphenol A-carbonic acid copolymer 25119-83-9, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate copolymer 113032-06-7, Ethylene glycol-isophthalic acid-neopentyl glycol-5-sulfoisophthalic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer 126464-54-8, Morthane CA 118 341536-55-8, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecyl acrylate copolymer 363159-00-6, Methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-tetrafluoroethyl methacrylate copolymer 363607-64-1, 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid-tert-butyl methacrylate-ethyl acrylate copolymer 558484-70-1, 1,4-Butanediol-ethylene glycol-hexane 1,6-diisocyanate-polyethylene glycol-tolylene isocyanate copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(oil-soluble polymer; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)

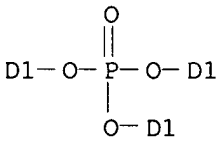
IT 9011-14-7, Delpet 560F 25085-34-1, Joncryl 67 26010-51-5, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer 78736-61-5, Polyethylene glycol monomethacrylate-styrene copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(shell for pigment; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)

IT **1330-78-5**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(high-boiling solvent; manufacture of fused triazole compds. useful for colorants for ink jet inks with good light fastness and color resolution)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 2 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:423011 HCAPLUS
DN 137:13284
TI Ink-jet inks, their manufacture, and printing process using the same
IN Yamanouchi, Junichi; Ishizuka, Takahiro; Yabuki, Yoshiharu

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 80 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002161225	A2	20020604	JP 2001-230507	20010730
	US 2002143079	A1	20021003	US 2001-922842	20010807
	US 6800673	B2	20041005		
PRAI	JP 2000-238817	A	20000807		
	JP 2001-230507	A	20010730		

OS MARPAT 137:13284
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The ink-jet inks are prepared by mixing (A) emulsions of **water**-insol. ionic group-containing polymers with (B) **water**-based **dispersions** of colorant fine particles containing hydrophobic high-b.p. **organic solvents** with b.p. .gtoreq.**150** ° and oil-soluble dyes. The surface of **dispersoids** of B may be coated with polymers of A. The oil-soluble dyes may be shown as I (X = residue of color photog. coupler; A = NR4R5, OH; R4, R5 = H, aliphatic, aromatic, heterocyclic; B1 = :CR6, :N; B2 = CR7:, :N; R2, R3, R6, R7 = H, halo, aliphatic, aromatic, heterocyclic, CN, OR51, SR52, CO2R53, OCOR54, NR55R56, CONR57R58, SO2R59, SO2NR60R61, NR62CONR63R64, NR65CO2R66, COR67, NR68COR69, NR70SO2R71; R51-R71 = H, aliphatic, aromatic; R2 and R3, R3 and R4, R4 and R5, R5 and R6, R6 and R7 may be bonded to each other and form ring). The oil-soluble dyes may be azo dyes shown as II [A = residue of 5-membered ring diazo component ANH2; as for B1 and B2, B1 = :CR1 and B2 = CR2:, or one is N and the other is :CR1 or CR2:; R5, R6 = H, aliphatic, aromatic, heterocyclic, acyl, CO or SO2 which is bonded to alkoxy, aryloxy, or NH2 (these groups may be further substituted); G, R1, R2 = H, halo, aliphatic, aromatic, heterocyclic, CN, CO or OCO which is bonded to OH, NH2, alkoxy, or aryloxy, acyl, OH, alkoxy, aryloxy, siloxy, acyloxy, heterocyclic oxy, amino which includes NHPh, acylamino, NHCONH2 or NHSO2NH2 which may be substituted with alkoxy or aryloxy, NO2, alkyl- or arylthio, SO2 which is bonded to alkyl, aryl, NH2, or OH, heterocyclic thio (these groups may be further substituted); R1 and R5, or R5 and R6 may be linked to each other and form 5- or 6-membered ring]. The oil-soluble dyes may be phthalocyanines shown as III [X1-X4 = SOZ1, SO2Z1, or SO2N21R22; Z1 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, aryl, heterocyclic (these groups may be substituted); R21, R22 = H, any group given for Z1; R21 ≠ R22 = H; Y1-Y4 = monovalent substituent; a1-a4, b1-b4 = 0-4 integer; a total of a1-a4 ≥2]. The inks produce vivid images regardless of type of papers.

IC ICM C09D011-00
ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
ST anticlogging ink jet oil sol dye; ionic polymer emulsion **aq** ink jet; microcapsule oil sol dye ink jet; **water** based ink oil sol dye; **org solvent water** sol dye ink

IT Inks
(jet-printing, anticlogging, **water**-thinned; **water**-based ink-jet inks prepared by mixing **water**-insol. ionic group-containing polymers with **dispersions** containing **organic solvents** and oil-soluble dyes)

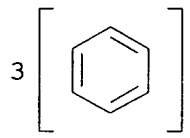
IT Dyes
(oil-soluble; **water**-based ink-jet inks prepared by mixing **water**-insol. ionic group-containing polymers with **dispersions** containing **organic solvents** and oil-soluble dyes)

IT 78-42-2, Tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate **1330-78-5** 2528-39-4, Trihexyl phosphate 129877-64-1, Tris(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl) phosphate 176533-62-3
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**organic solvents**; **water**-based ink-jet inks prepared by mixing **water**-insol. ionic group-containing polymers with **dispersions** containing oil-soluble dyes and)

IT 3648-21-3, Diheptyl phthalate 25119-83-9, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate copolymer 26284-14-0, Butyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer 26300-51-6, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 28572-98-7, Ethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer 30705-21-6, Acrylic acid-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 70806-79-0 111984-72-6, 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid-ethyl methacrylate copolymer 113032-06-7, Ethylene glycol-isophthalic acid-neopentyl glycol-5-sulfoisophthalic acid-terephthalic acid copolymer 118150-13-3 118150-18-8 123036-85-1 142495-59-8, Ethyl methacrylate-2-carboxyethyl methacrylate copolymer 346709-26-0 355841-67-7, 2,2-Bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid-4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate-ethylene glycol-hexamethylene diisocyanate-tetraethylene glycol copolymer 369595-79-9 369595-82-4 414909-45-8 414909-46-9 414909-47-0 415684-04-7
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**water**-based ink-jet inks prepared by mixing **water**-insol. ionic group-containing polymers with **dispersions** containing **organic solvents** and oil-soluble dyes)

IT **1330-78-5**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**organic solvents**; **water**-based ink-jet inks prepared by mixing **water**-insol. ionic group-containing polymers with **dispersions** containing oil-soluble dyes and)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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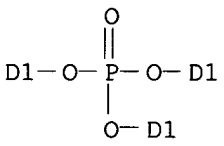


L44 ANSWER 3 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:407154 HCAPLUS
DN 136:408960
TI Oil-in-water emulsion for photography and its use in silver halide color photographic photosensitive material
IN Ito, Akiko
PA Konica Co., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002156720	A2	20020531	JP 2000-350766	20001117
PRAI	JP 2000-350766		20001117		

AB The emulsion is obtained by **dispersing** an auxiliary solvent-free oil phase composition containing ≥1 hydrophobic substance for photog. with a binder of (1) ion-exchanged deionized gelatin containing Ca2+ ≤100, Na+ ≤300, SO32- ≤300, and Cl- ≤200 ppm (based on dry gelatin) or (2) gelatin having average mol. weight 40,000-80,000. The pH of the aqueous gelatin solution used in the **dispersing** step may be controlled with organic acids to 5.0-6.0. Alternatively, the emulsion is obtained by ultrasonic-melting the oil phase composition, heat-dissolving the composition, and **dispersing** the composition in a binder. The emulsion has good stability and gives the photosensitive material with improved color formation.
IC ICM G03C001-06
ICS G03C001-047
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST gelatin binder oil water emulsion photog; ultrasonic melting hydrophobic substance oil emulsion photog; silver halide color photog photosensitive material emulsion
IT Photographic films

(color; oil-in-water emulsion using gelatin binder for silver halide color photog. photosensitive material)

IT Sound and Ultrasound
(melting of hydrophobic substance in oil by; oil-in-water emulsion using gelatin binder for silver halide color photog. photosensitive material)

IT Photographic **couplers**
(oil **phase** component; oil-in-**water** emulsion using gelatin binder for silver halide color photog. photosensitive material)

IT Photographic emulsions
(oil-in-water emulsion using gelatin binder for silver halide color photog. photosensitive material)

IT Gelatins, processes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(oil-in-water emulsion using gelatin binder for silver halide color photog. photosensitive material)

IT 31188-91-7 431946-69-9
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(**coupler**, oil **phase** component; oil-in-**water** emulsion using gelatin binder for silver halide color photog. photosensitive material)

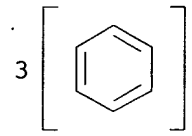
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(oil **phase** component; oil-in-**water** emulsion using gelatin binder for silver halide color photog. photosensitive material)

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(pH control by; oil-in-water emulsion using gelatin binder for silver halide color photog. photosensitive material)

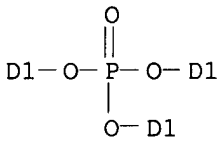
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(oil **phase** component; oil-in-**water** emulsion using gelatin binder for silver halide color photog. photosensitive material)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 4 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:771034 HCAPLUS
DN 135:325257
TI Process for preparing **water dispersible** negative-type photosensitive compositions
IN Lin, Hsien Kuang; Jeng, Jauder
PA Industrial Technology Research Foundation, Taiwan
SO U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6306557	B1	20011023	US 2000-553257	20000420
PRAI US 2000-553257		20000420		

AB The present invention discloses a process for preparing a **water-dispersible** photosensitive composition, including the steps of: (a) adding an unsatd. photomonomer and/or a plasticizer to a carboxyl-group bearing acrylic resin solution which contains at least an **organic solvent**; (b) distilling and removing said **organic solvent** to form a resin paste; (c) dissolving a photoinitiator and an alkaline into said resin paste; (d) adding deionized **water** and mixing thoroughly to form an emulsion; and (e) adjusting the viscosity or said emulsion with a **water**-soluble resin. The novelty of the present invention is the first step, in which a photomonomer and a plasticizer is dissolved in an acrylic resin solution containing an **org . solvent**. The **organic solvent** in the mixture is then removed in a distillation manner arid circulated for reuse. Therefore, the solvent content of the produced photosensitive composition can be reduced to a relatively low level, and the solvent used can be circulated for reuse so that the production costs can be decreased.
IC ICM G03F007-027
NCL 430288100
CC 74-5 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 35, 38

ST photoresist photomonomer plasticizer dissoln acrylic resin **org solvent**

IT Photoresists
Plasticizers
(preparation of **water dispersible** neg.-type photosensitive compns.)

IT 60506-81-2, SR 399
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(photomonomer; preparation of **water dispersible** neg.-type photosensitive compns.)

IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate 22790-12-1, Tetraethylene glycol diacetate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(plasticizer; preparation of **water dispersible** neg.-type photosensitive compns.)

IT 367909-64-6, PM 4149
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(preparation of **water dispersible** neg.-type photosensitive compns.)

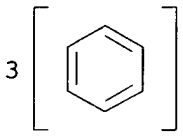
IT 9010-92-8P, Methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer 25301-37-5P, Butyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer 25322-25-2P, Acrylic acid-methylmethacrylate copolymer 26898-31-7P, Acrylic acid-butyl methacrylate-methylmethacrylate copolymer
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of **water dispersible** neg.-type photosensitive compns.)

IT 96-22-0, Diethyl ketone 84540-57-8, Propyleneglycol monomethyl ether acetate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(solvent; preparation of **water dispersible** neg.-type photosensitive compns.)

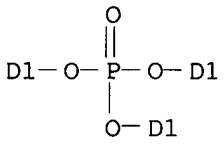
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(plasticizer; preparation of **water dispersible** neg.-type photosensitive compns.)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 5 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:194550 HCAPLUS
DN 134:245299
TI Microcapsules containing liquids separable into plurality of phases, manufacture of the microcapsules, and display device using the microcapsules
IN Kato, Ikuo; Okada, Takashi; Kondo, Hitoshi
PA Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 30 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001070783	A2	20010321	JP 1999-288276	19991008
	US 6514328	B1	20030204	US 2000-497947	20000204
PRAI	JP 1999-184710	A	19990630		
	JP 1999-29238	A	19990205		
	JP 1999-288276	A	19991008		
	JP 2000-26043	A	20000203		

AB The microcapsules contain plurality of solvents and/or **dispersing** mediums separable into ≥2 phases at a temperature in using wherein the amts. of the liqs. are regulated as follows. Difference between the amount of 1 of the liqs. (A) dissolved in another liquid (B) at the temperature in use and the dissolved amount at a higher temperature is the amount of A whose phase is separated from that of B at the temperature in use. The display device has a means of changing light absorption and/or reflection according to change of phys. state and/or chemical state of dyes and/or pigments in the microcapsules. The microcapsules, in which liqs. with different properties are separated in ≥2 phases at a uniform ratio, provides uniformly displayed images under electrophoresis, etc.
IC ICM B01J013-14

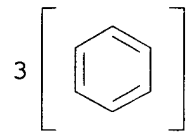
ICS B41M005-36; C09B067-08; C09D011-00; G02F001-19
CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 45
ST microcapsule phase sepd solvent **dispersing** medium; display device microcapsule light absorption reflection; dye pigment microcapsule solvent **dispersing** medium
IT Isoalkanes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(C13-14, Isopar M; microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)
IT Isoalkanes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(C9-12, Isopar H; microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)
IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(SH200 5CS; microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)
IT Coupling agents
(fluorine-containing silane, for modification of pigment; in microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)
IT Emulsification
(for preparation of microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)
IT Dyes
Pigments, nonbiological
(in microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)
IT Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(in microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)
IT **Disperse** systems
Microcapsules
Optical imaging devices
Solvents
(microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)
IT Electrophoresis
(microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection using)
IT 16627-68-2
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(T 5216; microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)
IT 9002-84-0, Teflon 7A-J 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 32724-62-2, Macrolex Blue RR
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(in microcapsules containing phase-separated liqs. for display device providing

image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)

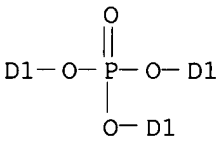
IT 108-95-2, Phenol, uses 112-80-1, Oleic acid, uses 335-36-4, Fluorinert FC 75 540-84-1, 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane 1077-16-3, Hexylbenzene **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate 7732-18-5, **Water**, uses 51142-49-5, Fluorinert FC 40 163702-05-4, HFE 7200 316806-89-0, Fluorinert FC 3283
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(microcapsules containing **phase**-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)

IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(microcapsules containing **phase**-separated liqs. for display device providing image corresponding to light absorption and reflection)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 6 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:68260 HCAPLUS
DN 134:139148
TI **Aqueous dispersion** or molten product of **water**-insoluble photographic useful compound, manufacture thereof, coating composition, and silver halide photographic material
IN Nakanishi, Masatoshi; Saito, Koichi
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 56 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001027795	A2	20010130	JP 1999-312944	19991102
	US 6413706	B1	20020702	US 2000-568806	20000511
PRAI	JP 1999-130606	A	19990511		
	JP 1999-312944	A	19991102		

AB A composition containing ≥1 **water**-insol. photog. useful compound is mixed with an **aqueous** medium followed by making fine particles by

using a super-high pressure homogenizer at ≥180 MPa (1800 bar) to give an **aqueous dispersion** of the compound An **aqueous dispersion** obtained by the above process, a molten product obtained by mixing and dissolving the compound with a high b.p. **org . solvent** in a super-high pressure jet flow, a coating composition using the **aqueous dispersion**, and a photog. material manufactured by using the **aqueous dispersion** are also claimed. The **aqueous dispersion** is obtained effectively without using low b.p. solvents by a simple process.

IC ICM G03C007-388
ICS B01F003-12; B01F005-02; B01J013-00; B02C019-06; G03C001-06

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST photog **dispersion** manuf homogenizer

IT Homogenization
(apparatus; manufacture of **aqueous dispersion** or molten product of photog. compound using homogenizer)

IT Mixers (processing apparatus)
(homogenization apparatus; manufacture of **aqueous dispersion** or molten product of photog. compound using homogenizer)

IT Photographic films
(manufacture of **aqueous dispersion** or molten product of photog. compound using homogenizer)

IT Gelatins, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of **aqueous dispersion** or molten product of photog. compound using homogenizer)

IT 70950-45-7 124088-61-5 128188-09-0 144917-51-1 176308-75-1
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of **aqueous dispersion** or molten product of photog. compound using homogenizer)

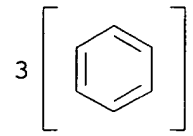
IT 577-11-7, Aerosol OT 25155-30-0, Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of **aqueous dispersion** or molten product of photog. compound using homogenizer)

IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(solvent; manufacture of **aqueous dispersion** or molten product of photog. compound using homogenizer)

IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(solvent; manufacture of **aqueous dispersion** or molten product of photog. compound using homogenizer)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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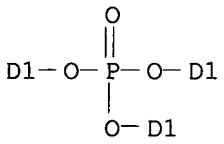
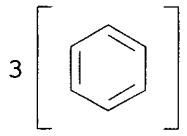


L44 ANSWER 7 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:62603 HCAPLUS
DN 134:123631
TI Photothermographic material containing composite particles and their manufacture
IN Ueda, Eiichi; Kubo, Nobuo
PA Konica Co., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

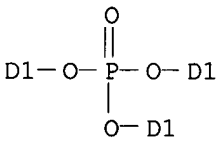
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001022026	A2	20010126	JP 1999-193068	19990707
PRAI	JP 1999-193068		19990707		

AB The material comprises a support having thereon a photosensitive layer containing a photosensitive Ag halide, the composite particles containing an organic acid Ag salt and a high b.p. **organic solvent**, a reducing agent, and a binder. The composite particles are manufactured by **dispersing** the organic acid Ag salt into **water** in the presence of a surfactant and then by further **dispersing** after adding the **organic solvent**. The material is manufactured by using an **aqueous** solution to prevent environmental pollution, showing reduced fog at high humidity.
IC ICM G03C001-498
ICS G03C001-74; G03C001-76
CC 74-7 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST photothermog material org silver salt **dispersion; org solvent** silver salt composite particle
IT Photothermographic copying
(photothermog. material containing composite particle containing organic silver salt and high b.p. solvent)
IT 2489-05-6P, Silver behenate 3507-99-1P, Silver stearate

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(photothermog. material containing composite particle containing organic silver
salt and high b.p. solvent)
IT 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 84-75-3, Dihexyl phthalate 117-84-0, Dioctyl phthalate **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photothermog. material containing composite particle containing organic silver
salt and high b.p. solvent)
IT 577-11-7, Sodium diethylhexylsulfosuccinate
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(surfactant; photothermog. material containing composite particle containing organic silver salt and high b.p. solvent)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photothermog. material containing composite particle containing organic silver
salt and high b.p. solvent)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 8 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:412734 HCAPLUS
DN 131:108856
TI Silver halide photographic material
IN Ohzeki, Tomoyuki
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 33 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	JP 11174609	A2	19990702	JP 1997-354106	19971208
	US 6027866	A	20000222	US 1998-185618	19981104
PRAI	JP 1997-322355		19971107		
	JP 1997-354105		19971208		
	JP 1997-354106		19971208		

AB The title material possesses ≥1 Ag halide emulsion layer containing Ag halide grains of which ≥50% of the total projective area are occupied by tabular grains with aspect ratio ≥5 on a support and contains a pigment having a maximum absorption wavelength in the range of 570-650 nm in the emulsion layer and/or the hydrophilic colloid layer upper than the emulsion layer and the pigment is **dispersed** in lipophilic fine particles formed by using an **organic solvent** with b.p. ≥140° which is immiscible with **water**. The material provides improved black tone in the transmitted and reflected Ag image and shows high sensitivity and covering power and staining of fluorescent intensifying screen is suppressed.

IC ICM G03C001-035
ICS G03C001-00; G03C001-35; G03C001-76

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): **41**

ST photog film pigment **dispersion** lipophilic particle

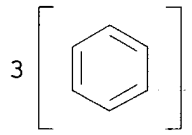
IT Photographic films
(photog. film containing pigment **dispersed** in lipophilic particles)

IT 81-77-6, Microlith Blue A3R-K 147-14-8, Microlith Blue 4G-K **1330-78-5** 17741-63-8
RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(photog. film containing pigment **dispersed** in lipophilic particles)

IT **1330-78-5**
RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(photog. film containing pigment **dispersed** in lipophilic particles)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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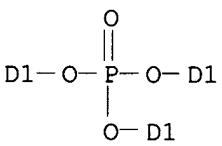
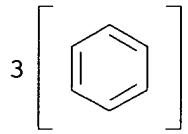


L44 ANSWER 9 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:631942 HCAPLUS
DN 129:252440
TI Manufacture of oil-in-**water** emulsion for photographic material
IN Saito, Koichi; Kuroda, Mitsuo; Koremura, Toshiharu; Wada, Takeshi
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

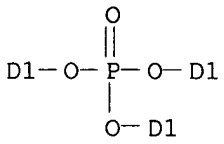
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10260488	A2	19980929	JP 1997-64855	19970318
PRAI	JP 1997-64855		19970318		

AB The title method involves the following steps; (1) dissolving a **water**-insol. coupler and/or a hydrophobic substance such as additives and an oily binder in an **organic solvent**, (2) mixing the resulting solution with an **aqueous** solution containing an **aqueous** binder such as gelatin for emulsion **dispersion**, (3) introducing the **dispersion** to an online-type continuous emulsion-**dispersion** apparatus while controlling particle size, (4) introducing the **dispersion** to a reduced-pressure evaporator while selectively volatiling a low-b.p. **organic solvent** in the **dispersion**, and (5) separating a liquid phase and a vapor phase of the low-b.p. solvent to recover each phase. An emulsion without large particles was obtained.
IC ICM G03C001-00
ICS B01F003-08; G03C007-388
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST photog emulsion manuf oil in **water**; coupler photog emulsion manuf particle size; gelatin photog emulsion manuf particle size
IT Gelatins, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(binder; manufacture of oil-in-**water** photog. emulsion without large particles)
IT Cyan couplers
Photographic emulsions
(manufacture of oil-in-**water** photog. emulsion without large particles)
IT Emulsions
(oil-in-**water**; manufacture of oil-in-**water** photog. emulsion without large particles)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(binder; manufacture of oil-in-**water** photog. emulsion without large particles)
IT 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, processes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(solvent; manufacture of oil-in-**water** photog. emulsion without large particles)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or

engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(binder; manufacture of oil-in-**water** photog. emulsion without large particles)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



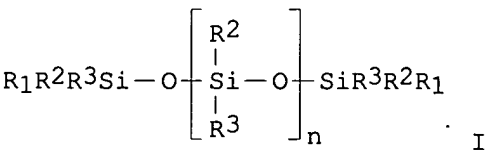
3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 10 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:251326 HCAPLUS
DN 128:328714
TI Method for preparing **dispersions** of chromogenic components
IN Fedorov, Alexander Dmitrievich; Kumarin, Evgeny Konstantinovich
PA Firm Forsat Ltd., Russia; Company I.F.F. Investments Ltd.; Fedorov, Alexander Dmitrievich; Kumarin, Evgeny Konstantinovich
SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Russian
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9816873	A1	19980423	WO 1996-RU298	19961014
W: CA, DE, GB, HU, KR, RU, UA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI WO 1996-RU298		19961014		

GI



I

AB A method is described for preparing **dispersions** of chromogenic components which can be used in the chemical and photog. industry. The

method provides color coupler **dispersions** with increased coagulation stability. The chromogenic components are dissolved in an **organic solvent** having a high boiling temperature or in a mixture of such solvents. The solution thus obtained is then **dispersed** in an **aqueous** solution containing an ionogen surfactant substance. Linear or cyclic organic silicon compound I (R1, RI1, R2, R3 = Me, Et, Ph, trifluoropropyl; n = 0-300) is added before or after the dissoln. of the chromogenic components. Also, a Bu methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer, II (X = 5.0-7.0 parts by weight; Y = 0.2-0.7 parts by weight) can be added to the **organic solvents** or their mixture The **dispersion** method is preferably carried out using ultrasonic vibrations.

IC ICM G03C007-388
ICS B01F007-00; B01F011-02

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST chromogenic compd **dispersion** prepn photog

IT **Disperse** systems
(**dispersions** containing silicon compound for increased coagulation stability)

IT Photographic couplers
(**dispersions** of photog. color couplers containing silicon compound for increased coagulation stability)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
Siloxanes (nonpolymeric)
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**dispersions** of photog. color couplers containing silicon compound for increased coagulation stability)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-containing; **dispersions** of photog. color couplers containing silicon compound for increased coagulation stability)

IT Photographic emulsions
(photog. **dispersions** containing silicon compound for increased coagulation stability)

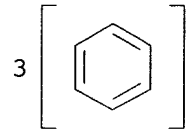
IT Fluoropolymers, uses
Fluoropolymers, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-; **dispersions** of photog. color couplers containing silicon compound for increased coagulation stability)

IT 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 115-86-6, Triphenyl phosphate 126-73-8, Tributyl phosphate, uses 141-97-9 994-49-0 **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate 25155-30-0, Sodium dodecylphenylsulfonate 26284-14-0, Butyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer 42557-10-8 195868-18-9 206554-65-6 206667-85-8, C 213 206667-89-2, M 651 206667-94-9, Y 488
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**dispersions** of photog. color couplers containing silicon compound for increased coagulation stability)

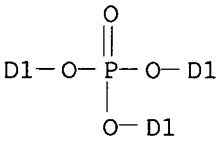
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**dispersions** of photog. color couplers containing silicon compound for increased coagulation stability)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



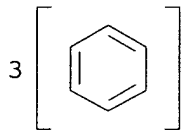
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L44 ANSWER 11 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:302889 HCAPLUS
DN 126:285257
TI Improved oil-in-**water** emulsions and especially photographic **dispersions**
IN Young, David John
PA Kodak Limited, UK; Eastman Kodak Company
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

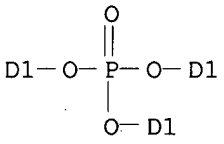
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 761297	A1	19970312	EP 1996-202394	19960828
	EP 761297	B1	20020814		
	R: DE, FR, GB				
	US 5827452	A	19981027	US 1996-706063	19960830
PRAI	GB 1995-17912	A	19950902		

AB The title emulsions, and especially photog. **dispersions** are provided having a reduced droplet size in the oil phase by an increase in the viscosity of the **aqueous phase** prior to homogenization of the oil and **aqueous phases**. The emulsions are formed by homogenizing the oil and **aqueous phases** of the emulsion, and the droplet size of the **dispersed** oil phase is reduced by an increase in the viscosity of the **aqueous phase** prior to the homogenization. A photog. element comprises a photog. **dispersion** in which a **dispersed** oil phase comprises an image dye-forming **coupler** or filter agent in ≥1 **organic solvent** contained within an **aqueous** gel as the continuous phase, in association with a Ag halide emulsion layer.
IC ICM B01F017-00
ICS G03C001-047
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST oil **water** emulsion photog **dispersion** manuf
IT Emulsions
(oil-in-**water**; photog. **dispersions**)
IT 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 124-17-4 **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate 3846-71-7 3896-11-5 30744-85-5 52229-50-2, Gantrez AN 149 56924-48-2, Dioctylhydroquinone 65863-15-2, Alkanol XC 188987-40-8 188987-41-9
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(in photog. **dispersion** contained in **aqueous** gel **phase**)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(in photog. **dispersion** contained in **aqueous** gel **phase**)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 12 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:58193 HCAPLUS
DN 124:101774
TI **Dispersion** method for hydrophobic, photographically useful compound.
IN Kawanishi, Naoyuki; Fujiwara, Kazuhiko; Yasuda, Tomokazu
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 683429	A1	19951122	EP 1995-107728	19950519
EP 683429	B1	19970910		
R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
JP 07319104	A2	19951208	JP 1994-107060	19940520
JP 3444650	B2	20030908		
US 5573900	A	19961112	US 1995-445293	19950519

PRAI JP 1994-107060 A 19940520

AB A method for **dispersing** a **water**-insol. **phase** containing a hydrophobic, photog. useful compound in water or a hydrophilic colloid composition using an anionic surface active agent is disclosed, which comprises **dispersing** the hydrophobic, photog. useful compound by using an anionic surface active agent having a hydrophobic group and a group represented by -SO3M or -OSO3M (where M represents a cation) and a specific phosphorus-containing surface active compound, or, adding the anionic surface active agent for **dispersion**, and after the completion of **dispersion** further adding the specific phosphorus-containing surface active compound According to the **dispersion** method of the present invention, a **dispersion** favored with maintenance of fine particle performance at the **dispersion** and free of grain growth during aged storage or generation of coarse grains or precipitated crystals can be obtained.

IC ICM G03C007-388
ICS G03C001-38; G03C001-005

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST **dispersion** hydrophobic photog useful compd

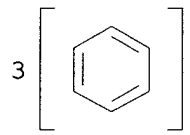
IT Photographic emulsions
(**dispersion** method for hydrophobic, photog. useful compds. for)

IT 577-11-7, Sodium bis(2-ethylhexyl)sulfosuccinate **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate 25155-30-0, Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**dispersing** agent for hydrophobic photog. useful compds. in gelatin solns.)

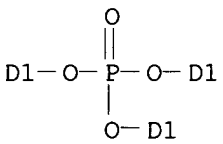
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**dispersing** agent for hydrophobic photog. useful compds. in gelatin solns.)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)

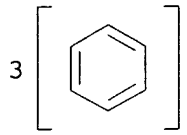


L44 ANSWER 13 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1995:186787 HCAPLUS

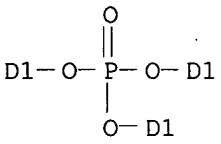
DN 123:21913
TI Photographic elements containing indoaniline dummy dyes
AU Anon.
CS UK
SO Research Disclosure (1994), 365, 468-73 (No. 36519)
CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353
DT Journal; Patent
LA English

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	RD 365019		19940910		
PRAI	RD 1994-365019		19940910		

OS MARPAT 123:21913
AB A photog. element is described which contains nondiffusible indoaniline dummy dye. The dye-containing **dispersion** (consisting of oil **phase** and **aqueous** gelatin **phase**) is coated in the appropriate layer of a multilayer element on a suitable support. In the multicolor films the indoaniline dummy dye are coated under at least 1 of the red-sensitive emulsion layers.
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST indoaniline dummy dye photog material
IT Photographic films
(color, indoaniline dummy dyes for)
IT 84-74-2 **1330-78-5**, Tritolyl phosphate 3352-87-2, N,N-Diethyldodecanamide
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(**dispersion** of photog. indoaniline dummy dye containing)
IT 25646-77-9 163915-57-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in preparation of photog. indoaniline dummy dye)
IT 163915-58-0
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(photog. film containing indoaniline dummy dye)
IT 163915-56-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(photog. film containing indoaniline dummy dye)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tritolyl phosphate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(**dispersion** of photog. indoaniline dummy dye containing)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)

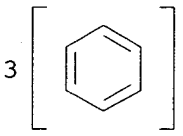


L44 ANSWER 14 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1994:711782 HCAPLUS
DN 121:311782
TI Photographic **dispersion**
IN Zengerle, Paul Leo; Miller, David Darrell; Whitesides, Thomas Haile; Rieger, John Brian; Flow, Vincent James, III; Isaac, Walter Harold
PA Eastman Kodak Co., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

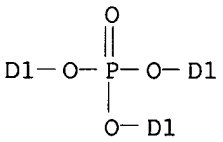
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9411784	A1	19940526	WO 1993-US11123	19931117
	W: JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5468604	A	19951121	US 1992-978104	19921118
	EP 620929	A1	19941026	EP 1994-902269	19931117
	EP 620929	B1	20031001		
	R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
	JP 07503331	T2	19950406	JP 1993-512462	19931117
PRAI	US 1992-978104	A	19921118		
	WO 1993-US11123	W	19931117		

AB A stabilized photog. **dispersion** is prepared by adding a hydrophobic, photog. inert compound which has a logP(calc) .gtorsim.9 and does not solidify or gel the **dispersed** phase to a photog. **dispersion** comprising an **aqueous** medium and a **dispersed** liquid **organic phase** comprising a photog. useful compound which is (i) soluble in **organic solvents**, (ii) substantially insol. in **H2O**, and (iii) subject to particle growth of at least 10% of its initial particle size when maintained is said **dispersion** in the absence of the added photog. inert compound The incubation can be carried out at room temperature
IC ICM G03C007-388
ICS G03C001-005
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and

Other Reprographic Processes)
ST photog emulsion crystal growth inhibitor
IT Crystal growth
(inhibitor; for photog. useful compound in a **dispersion**)
IT Photographic emulsions
(particle growth inhibitor for)
IT 78-42-2, Tri(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate 78-50-2, Trioctylphosphine oxide 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 84-76-4, Dinonyl phthalate 84-77-5, Didecyl phthalate 103-24-2, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) azelate 131-18-0, Dipentyl phthalate 1116-76-3, Trioctyl amine **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate 2082-79-3 2432-90-8, Didodecyl phthalate 56924-48-2, Dioctylhydroquinone 61600-15-5 82374-34-3, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) sulfoxide 93966-57-5 159297-06-0
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(photog. **dispersion** containing particle growth inhibitor for photog. useful compound)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(photog. **dispersion** containing particle growth inhibitor for photog. useful compound)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 15 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1994:446514 HCAPLUS
DN 121:46514
TI Reactivity control in microcrystalline photographic coupler **dispersions**
IN Texter, John
PA Eastman Kodak Co., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	EP 591861	A1	19940413	EP 1993-115900	19931001
	EP 591861	B1	19990728		
	R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
	US 5401623	A	19950328	US 1992-956140	19921005
	JP 06214362	A2	19940805	JP 1993-249014	19931005
	US 5434036	A	19950718	US 1994-247180	19940520
PRAI	US 1992-956140	A	19921005		

AB A photog. coupler **dispersion** comprises colloidal microcryst. particles of coupler, wherein the particles are wetted with an activating and **water**-immiscible **organic solvent**. A color photog. element comprises a support bearing at least one photog. Ag halide emulsion layer and the above microcryst. coupler **dispersion** in reactive association with the emulsion layer. Process for forming a microcryst. coupler **dispersion** comprises the steps of: providing crystalline coupler in an **aqueous** suspensions, **dispersing** the coupler with mech. shear, combining the coupler **dispersion** with an activating **water**-immiscible **organic solvent**, and mixing the combined **dispersion**.

IC ICM G03C007-388

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST photog coupler **dispersion org solvent**

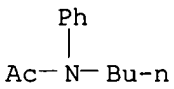
IT Photographic couplers
(**dispersion**, preparation of, activating **water**-immiscible **organic solvent** using)

IT 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 78-42-2, Tri-(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate 84-64-0, Butyl cyclohexyl phthalate 84-66-2, Diethyl phthalate 84-74-2, Di-n-butyl phthalate 84-77-5, Di-n-decyl phthalate **91-49-6**, N-n-Butyl acetanilide 101-97-3, Ethyl phenylacetate 104-43-8, p-Dodecyl phenol **109-43-3**, Di-n-butyl sebacate 111-87-5, 1-Octanol, uses 112-42-5, 1-Undecanol 117-81-7, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate 117-82-8, Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate 117-83-9, Bis(2-n-butoxyethyl) phthalate 117-84-0, Di-n-octyl phthalate 120-95-6, 2,4-Di-tert-amyl phenol 131-11-3, Dimethyl phthalate 138-00-1, 2,4-Di-n-amyl phenol 504-20-1, Phorone 563-04-2, Tri-m-cresyl phosphate 607-81-8, Diethyl benzylmalonate 613-00-3, Guaiacol n-caproate 613-70-7, Guaiacol acetate **1330-78-5**, Tri-cresyl phosphate 2217-88-1, Ethyl-N,N-di-n-butyl carbamate 2364-62-7, n-Butyl-2-methoxybenzoate 2528-39-4, Tri-n-hexyl phosphate 2528-40-7, Tri-cyclohexyl phosphate 3352-87-2, N,N-Diethyl lauramide 3388-01-0 5332-35-4, N-n-Amyl succinimide 26444-49-5, Cresyl diphenyl phosphate 53148-31-5 71510-39-9, N-n-Amyl phthalimide 93966-45-1 94106-91-9, Tri-isononyl phosphate 109870-88-4, Bis(10,11-epoxyundecyl) phthalate
RL: USES (Uses)
(activating **water**-immiscible **organic solvent**, preparation of photog. couplers **dispersion** using)

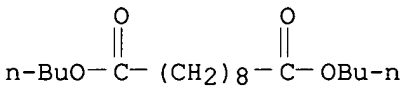
IT 151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate, uses 577-11-7, Sodium bis(2-ethylhexyl)sulfosuccinate 6001-97-4, Sodium bis(1-methylpentyl)sulfosuccinate 25155-30-0, Sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate 140137-30-0 156021-94-2, Sodium bis(β-phenylethyl)sulfosuccinate 156021-95-3, Sodium bis(2-phenylpropyl)sulfosuccinate
RL: USES (Uses)
(**dispersing** aid, preparation of photog. coupler **dispersion** using)

IT **91-49-6**, N-n-Butyl acetanilide **109-43-3**, Di-n-butyl sebacate **1330-78-5**, Tri-cresyl phosphate
RL: USES (Uses)
(activating **water**-immiscible **organic solvent**

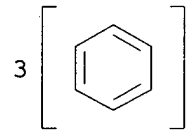
, preparation of photog. couplers **dispersion** using)
RN 91-49-6 HCAPLUS
CN Acetamide, N-butyl-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



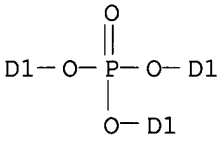
RN 109-43-3 HCAPLUS
CN Decanedioic acid, dibutyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 16 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1994:446502 HCAPLUS
DN 121:46502
TI silver halide photographic material
IN Myaki, Yukio; Ito, Tadashi
PA Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 38 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 05341441	A2	19931224	JP 1991-185766	19910701
PRAI JP 1991-185766		19910701		

AB In a silver halide photog. material with improved handling properties and providing silver images of superior tone quality comprising ≥1 silver halide photog. emulsion layer on ≥1 side of a transparent support, the photog. material comprises oleophlic particles made by dissolving ≥1 **water**-insol. **organic solvent** -soluble homopolymer or copolymer comprising repeating units containing no acid groups in a **water**-immiscible **organic solvent** having a m.p. ≤100° and a b.p. ≤140° and containing a dye having an absorption maximum in 570-700 nm and/or a dye having an absorption maximum in 500-570 nm .

IC ICM G03C001-83
ICS G03C001-835

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST silver halide photog material dye

IT Photographic emulsions
(containing red-absorbing dyes **dispersed** in oleophilic polymer particles)

IT 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl methacrylate) 9011-15-8, Poly(isobutyl methacrylate) 25101-13-7, Ethylene-methyl methacrylate copolymer 25322-25-2, Acrylic acid-methyl methacrylate copolymer 25768-50-7, Poly(cyclohexyl methacrylate) 28549-51-1, tert-Butyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 32760-09-1, Poly(N-tert-butylmethacrylamide) 34850-00-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(oleophilic particles containing dyes and, for silver halide photog. materials)

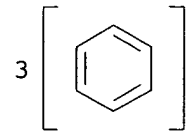
IT 84-74-2 **1330-78-5** 2528-39-4 129840-58-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(oleophilic particles containing polymers, dyes and, for silver halide photog. materials)

IT 82-16-6 32724-62-2 70806-79-0 155988-42-4 155988-43-5 155988-44-6
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(silver halide photog. material containing)

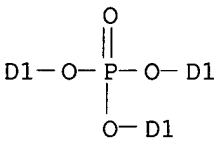
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(oleophilic particles containing polymers, dyes and, for silver halide photog. materials)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)

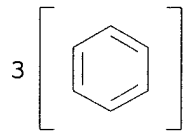


L44 ANSWER 17 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1993:30049 HCAPLUS
DN 118:30049
TI Images-forming method using laser beam and thermal recording materials for it
IN Hosoi, Noriyuki
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

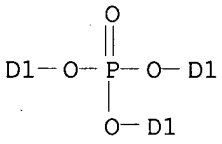
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 04235090	A2	19920824	JP 1991-13065	19910110
PRAI	JP 1991-13065		19910110		

AB A thermal recording material is adhered with a receptor sheet on which a laser beam is irradiated (from the side of the thermal recording material or the receptor sheet) to give images related to the quantity of the laser beam, where the thermal recording material comprises a substrate successively coated with a primer coating, and a heat-sensitive transferring layer containing (A) inorg.- or organic microparticle fillers, and (B) a coloring material which is an **aqueous** emulsion **dispersion** of an oil-soluble dye and/or C black dissolved or **dispersed** in an oily materials or an **organic solvent** of **water**-insol., or of **water**-slightly soluble The thermal recording material is claimed. Thus, a dye (dissolved in tricresyl phosphate-containing **organic solvent**) emulsion in poly(vinylalc.)-base **aqueous** solvent was used to give a recording material which gave high-d. images.
IC ICM B41M005-30
ICS B41M005-26
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST thermal recording materials laser; printing material thermal carbon black; laser beam thermal recording material
IT Carbon black, uses

RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials containing emulsion of)
IT Printing, nonimpact
(thermal, laser beam, materials for, containing dye emulsions)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording material containing dye emulsion of)
IT 82708-08-5, Aizen Spilon Blue 2BNH
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording material transferring layers containing emulsion of)
IT 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials containing, filler)
IT 21645-51-2, Aluminum trihydroxide, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials containing, filler, MARTIFN OL-107 as)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording material containing dye emulsion of)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 18 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1992:458781 HCAPLUS
DN 117:58781
TI Silver halide photographic materials with suppressed sweating
IN Hashimoto, Hiroyuki
PA Konica Co., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 03235939	A2	19911021	JP 1990-32011	19900213
PRAI JP 1990-32011		19900213		

AB The title materials have ≥1 layers containing high-boiling solvents (b.p..gtoreq.**150**.degree.) and compds. RCH(OCOR1)Z1NHZ2OP(:O)(OH)(OM) (I; R = C10-20 alkyl or alkenyl; R1 = C9-19 alkyl, alkenyl; Z1-2 = bivalent group; M = cation). This suppresses so-called sweating of photog. films by oozing out or formation of droplet of high-boiling solvents contained in the materials. Thus, a film having a backcoat containing a **dispersed** dye, tricresyl phosphate, and 1 of I did not show sweating when stored for 2 days at 77°, 80% relative humidity after conditioning.

IC ICM G03C001-06
ICS G03C001-38

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST sweating suppression photog material

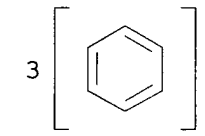
IT Photographic films
(photog. film containing, for suppression of sweating)

IT 838-85-7, Diphenyl phosphate **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate 23552-74-1 115344-18-8 115372-50-4 115372-57-1 139127-54-1 142465-44-9 142465-45-0 142465-46-1 142465-47-2 142465-48-3 142465-49-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. film containing, for suppression of sweating)

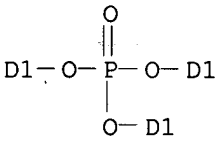
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. film containing, for suppression of sweating)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 19 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1990:169163 HCAPLUS

DN 112:169163

TI Thermal recording material containing dye-precursor-incorporated microcapsules and a **dispersion** of color developing base

IN Usami, Tomomasa; Shimomura, Teruhiro

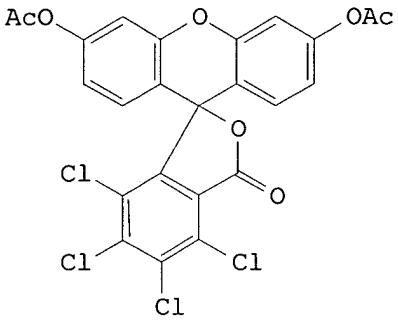
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01145190	A2	19890607	JP 1987-301561	19871201
	JP 06104385	B4	19941221		
	GB 2213280	A1	19890809	GB 1988-27937	19881130
	GB 2213280	B2	19920102		
	US 4929411	A	19900529	US 1988-278320	19881201
PRAI	JP 1987-301561		19871201		

GI



I

AB The claimed recording material is characterized by the manufacturing process which comprises: (a) coating on a substrate a coating solution containing (1) microcapsules in which leuco dye precursor capable of reacting with an organic base to develop color is incorporated, and (2) the organic base disolved in a **water**-insol. or scarcely soluble **organic solvent** and **dispersed** in the **aqueous** medium; and (b) drying the coated web. It is a 2-color recording material with transparent background, which is suitable for overhead projection, and provides color images with good saturation and high d. Suitable dye precursors are acyl-lactone and acyl-sultone. Thus, microcapsules containing dye precursor I and emulsion of oil-in-**water** type containing N'N'-dicyclohexyl-N''-phenylguanidine and triphenylguanidine (organic base)/tricresyl phosphate and Et acetate (**organic solvent**) were mixed and coated on a support to make a thermal recording material.

IC ICM B41M005-18

CC 74-12 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST thermal recording material acceptor donor; acid dye precursor recording material; color former acidic recording material; org base developer thermal recording; guanidine developer thermal recording material

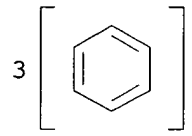
IT Projection slides
(overhead, two-color thermal printing materials for)

IT Printing, nonimpact
(thermal, materials for, containing color formers-containing microcapsules and organic bases, two-color, for overhead projection)

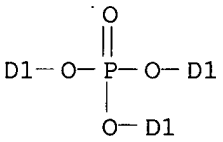
IT 101-01-9 4833-42-5 53770-52-8 74462-02-5 124777-89-5 124777-90-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(color developer, for thermal printing material)

IT 596-01-0 1552-42-7, Crystal Violet lactone 4430-25-5 7262-40-0

15086-94-9 61738-00-9 77084-68-5 77084-71-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(color former, for thermal printing material)
IT 37337-02-3, Takenate D110N
RL: USES (Uses)
(microcapsule from, for thermal printing material)
IT 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses and miscellaneous **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent, in thermal printing material manufacture)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent, in thermal printing material manufacture)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 20 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1989:31328 HCAPLUS
DN 110:31328
TI Silver halide color photographic material containing oil-soluble couplers and high-boiling point **organic solvents**
IN Ogawa, Tadashi; Takahashi, Osamu
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 160 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 280238	A2	19880831	EP 1988-102576	19880222
	EP 280238	A3	19890906		
	EP 280238	B1	19930804		
	EP 280238	B2	20010530		
	R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
	JP 64000537	A2	19890105	JP 1987-158948	19870626
	JP 2542852	B2	19961009		

	US 4857449	A	19890815	US 1988-159074	19880223
PRAI	JP 1987-39825	A	19870223		
	JP 1987-158948	A	19870626		

AB A Ag halide color photog. material comprises on a support ≥1 Ag halide photosensitive emulsion layer comprising an emulsified **dispersion** of fine lipophilic particles comprising a **dispersion** obtained by emulsifying and **dispersing** a mixed solution which comprises ≥1 type of couplers and ≥1 type of high-b.p. **organic solvents** and ≥1 type of homo- or copolymers which are **water**-insol. and soluble in the **org** . **solvents** and comprise ≥1 type of repeating units which do not have acid groups in the main or side chains. The Ag halide photosensitive emulsion layer comprises a monodispersed AgCl, AgBr, Ag(Br,Cl) emulsion containing essentially no AgI and of which the (100) plane is enclosed. The Ag halide color photog. material thus produced provides dye images having good storage stability.

IC ICM G03C007-26
ICS G03C007-32

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST color photog material polymer **dispersion**

IT Photographic emulsions
(color, containing lipophilic particles containing polymers and oil-soluble color formers and high-boiling **organic solvents** for improved dye image stability)

IT 25267-41-8, Poly(N-tert-butylacrylamide) 68393-44-2 118257-62-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(lipophilic particles containing oil-soluble color formers and high-boiling **organic solvents** and, for color photog. emulsions for improved dye image stability)

IT 31037-84-0 56339-92-5 96758-05-3 101664-25-9 118266-49-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(lipophilic particles containing polymers and high-boiling **organic solvents** and, for color photog. emulsions with improved dye image stability)

IT 78-42-2 84-74-2 122-62-3 **1330-78-5** 72386-55-1 118266-52-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(lipophilic particles containing polymers and oil-soluble color formers and, for color photog. emulsions with improved dye image stability)

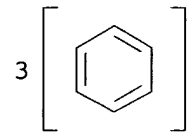
IT 54636-84-9 104660-33-5 118266-50-5 118266-51-6 118272-28-9
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(magenta photog. coupler, lipophilic particles containing polymers and high-boiling **organic solvents** and, for color photog. emulsions with improved dye image stability)

IT 54942-74-4 95050-16-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(yellow photog. coupler, lipophilic particles containing polymers and high-boiling **organic solvents** and, for color photog. emulsions with improved dye image stability)

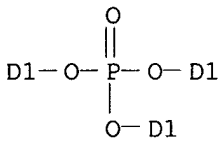
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(lipophilic particles containing polymers and oil-soluble color formers and, for color photog. emulsions with improved dye image stability)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 21 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1988:640789 HCAPLUS
DN 109:240789
TI Thermal recording material and its manufacturing comprising coating a substrate with a transparent heat-sensitive layer
IN Usami, Toshimasa; Hatakeyama, Seiji; Shimomura, Akihiro; Tatsuta, Sumitaka
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 273752	A2	19880706	EP 1987-311474	19871224
	EP 273752	A3	19890607		
	EP 273752	B1	19920819		
	R: DE, GB				
	JP 63252783	A2	19881019	JP 1987-88196	19870409
	JP 06062011	B4	19940817		
	JP 63265682	A2	19881102	JP 1987-88197	19870409
	JP 07004986	B4	19950125		
	US 4857501	A	19890815	US 1987-138163	19871228
PRAI	JP 1986-203748	A	19861225		
	JP 1987-88196	A	19870409		
	JP 1987-88197	A	19870409		
	JP 1986-121875	A1	19860526		
	JP 1986-292160	A1	19861208		

AB A composition containing an emulsified **dispersion** prepared by **dispersing** a color developer dissolved in an **organic solvent** slightly soluble or insol. in **H2O** and microcapsules containing a colorless or light colored electron donating dye precursor (core material), is coated onto a support and dried. The refractive index of the core material and that of the oil phase of the color developer **dispersion** is selected in the range of 0.97-1.03. By providing a transparent heat sensitive layer obtained by the above method on a printed support, printed matter can be seen through the heat sensitive layer. Thus, a heat sensitive layer was prepared from microcapsules of crystal

violet lactone and developer **dispersion** in 1-phenyl-1-xylylethane and dibutylphthalate. The material gave images with high optical d.

IC ICM B41M005-12
ICS B41M005-26

CC 74-12 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST thermal recording material transparent layer; developer solvent transparent thermal printing

IT Printing, nonimpact
(thermal, transparent layer for)

IT 37337-02-3, Takenate D 110N
RL: USES (Uses)
(leuco dye microencapsulated with, thermal printing transparent layer from)

IT 1552-42-7, Crystal Violet lactone
RL: USES (Uses)
(microencapsulated, thermal printing transparent layer with)

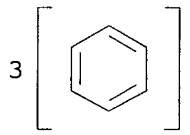
IT 77-40-7 94-18-8 53770-52-8 70516-41-5 74462-02-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal printing developer, transparent layer with)

IT 75-09-2, Methylene chloride, uses and miscellaneous 84-74-2, Di-butylphthalate 102-09-0, Diphenylcarbonate 103-24-2, Dioctylazelate 105-75-9 105-76-0, Dibutylmaleate 108-32-7, Propylenecarbonate 123-25-1, Diethyl succinate 141-05-9, Diethylmaleate 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses and miscellaneous **1330-78-5**, Tricresylphosphate 26761-40-0, Di-isodecylphthalate 40766-31-2, 1-Phenyl-1-xylylethane
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal printing transparent layer with solvent from)

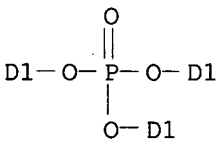
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresylphosphate
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal printing transparent layer with solvent from)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)

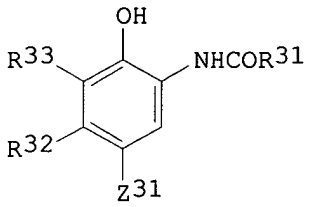


L44 ANSWER 22 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1988:640562 HCAPLUS

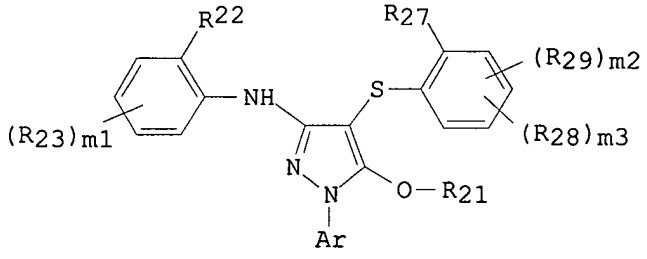
DN 109:240562
TI Silver halide color photographic material with improved image stability
IN Takahashi, Osamu; Sakai, Minoru; Furusawa, Genichi; Hirano, Tsumoru
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 149 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 8800723	A1	19880128	WO 1987-JP492	19870709
	W: AU, JP, US				
	RW: DE, FR, GB, NL				
	AU 8776910	A1	19880210	AU 1987-76910	19870709
	AU 598574	B2	19900628		
	EP 276319	A1	19880803	EP 1987-904558	19870709
	EP 276319	B1	19941005		
	R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
	CA 1314750	A1	19930323	CA 1987-541671	19870709
	EP 599808	A1	19940601	EP 1994-100248	19870709
	EP 599808	B1	19981014		
	R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
	JP 2528342	B2	19960828	JP 1987-504201	19870709
	US 5006453	A	19910409	US 1988-181289	19880510
PRAI	JP 1986-162813	A	19860710		
	EP 1987-904558	A3	19870709		
	WO 1987-JP492	A	19870709		

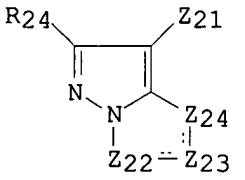
GI



I



II



III

AB The title material comprises a support having ≥1 Ag halide emulsion layers containing a fine-particle **dispersion** which contains ≥1 diffusion-resistant and oil-soluble coupler capable of coupling with the oxidation product of an aromatic primary amine developing agent to form a nondiffusible dye and ≥1 **H2O**-immiscible coupler solvents having m.p.≤100° and b.p.≥140°. The oil-soluble couplers are represented by (I) [R31 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl; R32 = acrylamino, C≥2 alkyl; R33 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy; R31 = aryl when R32 is acylamino; and Z31 = H, moiety capable of being released in reaction with the oxidation product of an aromatic primary amine developing agent], (II) [Ar = aryl; R21 = H, acyl, aliphatic or aromatic sulfonyl; R22 = alkyl, aryl, halo, alkoxy, aryloxy, acylamino, imido, sulfonamido, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, sulfamoyl, alkylthio, sulfonyl; R27 = alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy; R29 = H, halo, OH, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl,; R28 = amino, acylamino, ureido, alkoxycarbonylamido, imido, sulfonamido, sulfamoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, acyl, cyano, alkylthio; m1, m2 = 1-4; and m3 = 0, 1-3], and (III) [R24 = H, substituent moiety; Z21 = H, moiety capable of being released on reacting with the oxidation product of an aromatic primary amine developing agent; Z22, Z24 = CR24N, NH; 1 of Z24-Z23 and Z23-Z22 has C-C double bond, and the other has C-C single bond; and when Z23-Z22 has C-C double bond, it may be included in an aromatic ring], and the **dispersion** of the fine-particles is prepared by emulsifying and **dispersing**.

IC ICM G03C001-06
ICS G03C007-34; G03C007-38

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST emulsion **dispersion** color photog material

IT Photographic emulsions
(color, **dispersion**, for improved image stability)

IT 84-74-2 117-84-0 **1330-78-5** 2528-40-7 3386-33-2 36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol 104660-37-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(coupler solvent, silver halide color photog. material containing, for improved image stability)

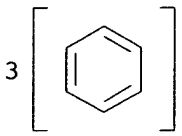
IT 31037-84-0 93951-12-3 101664-25-9 107444-89-3 117827-06-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(coupler, silver halide color photog. material containing, for improved image stability)

IT 9003-63-8 9011-14-7 25034-86-0 25213-39-2 25267-41-8 28549-51-1 117724-98-8 117724-99-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(**water**-insol. and **organic solvent**-soluble polymer, silver halide color photog. material containing, for improved image stability)

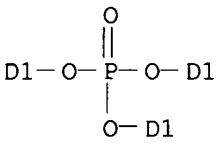
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(coupler solvent, silver halide color photog. material containing, for improved image stability)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



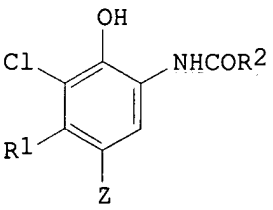
3 (D1—Me)



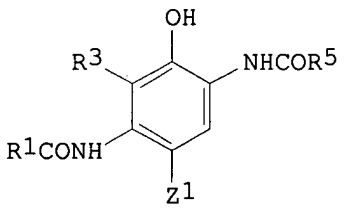
L44 ANSWER 23 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1988:229491 HCAPLUS
DN 108:229491
TI Color image formation
IN Chino, Shigeo; Ohayashi, Keiji; Okumura, Mitsuhiro; Onodera, Kaoru
PA Konica Co., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 28 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 62242939	A2	19871023	JP 1986-87490	19860416
	JP 06073009	B4	19940914		
PRAI	JP 1986-87490		19860416		

GI



I



II

AB In effecting color-image formation by imagewise exposing and developing a Ag halide photog. material obtained by coating a support with a Ag halide emulsion layer in which ≥1 cyan coupler selected from I [R1 = C2-6 alkyl; R2 = ballast group; Z = H, group releasable on reacting with the oxidized form of a color developer] and II [R3 = H, halo, alkoxy, alkyl, atoms forming a 6-membered ring with R4 (R4 = alkyl, aryl; R5 = alkyl, aryl, NHR6 (R6 = alkyl, aryl); heterocyclyl; Z1 = same as Z in I] are **dispersed** in a high boiling **organic solvent** with

dielec. constant ≥6.0, color development is carried out in the presence of ≥1 compound selected from R6R7NOH [R6, R7 = alkyl] or its **water**-soluble acid salt. High-gradient high-d. cyan images are obtained with good storage stability.

IC ICM G03C007-30
ICS G03C007-34

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST color image cyan coupler photog

IT Photographic emulsions
(color, high-gradient high-stability image)

IT Photographic couplers
(cyan, for high-gradient high-stability images)

IT 3710-84-7 5725-96-2 13393-61-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(color photog. developer solution containing, for high-gradient high-d. images)

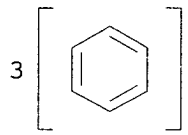
IT 84-66-2 84-74-2 93-58-3 **1330-78-5**
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(color photog. film containing, for high-gradient high-d. images)

IT 82684-64-8 90885-01-1 90885-06-6 92589-17-8 93951-12-3 99817-34-2 109904-53-2 111827-48-6 112493-16-0 114807-83-9
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photog. cyan coupler, color film using, for high-gradient high-d. images)

IT **1330-78-5**
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(color photog. film containing, for high-gradient high-d. images)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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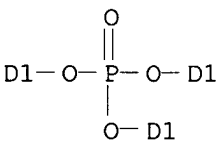


L44 ANSWER 24 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1988:140844 HCAPLUS

DN 108:140844

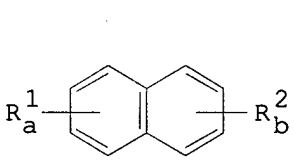
TI **Organic solvents** for preparation of microencapsulated thermal recording material

IN Usami, Toshimasa; Hatakeyama, Seiji; Shimomura, Akihiro

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 247816	A2	19871202	EP 1987-304617	19870522
	EP 247816	A3	19890607		
	EP 247816	B1	19940413		
	R: DE, ES, GB				
	JP 63265682	A2	19881102	JP 1987-88197	19870409
	JP 07004986	B4	19950125		
	ES 2054669	T3	19940816	ES 1987-304617	19870522
	US 4840933	A	19890620	US 1987-53788	19870526
PRAI	JP 1986-121875	A	19860526		
	JP 1986-292160	A	19861208		
	JP 1987-88197	A	19870409		

GI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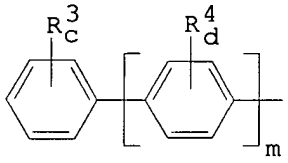
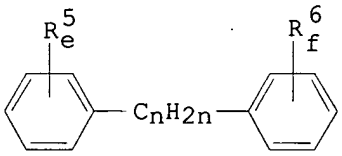
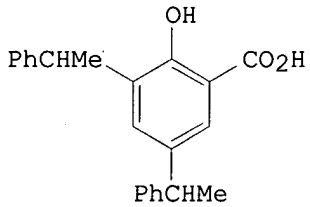
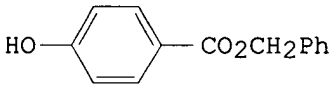
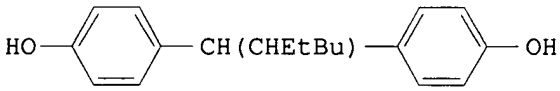

II


III


IV


V


VI

AB A thermal recording material having excellent transparency and high thermal sensitivity is prepared by mixing colorless basic dye-containing microcapsules with an emulsified **dispersion** obtained by dissolving at least a color developer in an **organic solvent** which is slightly soluble or insol. in **water** and **dispersing** the solution in an **aqueous** solution, coating the resulting composition on a support, and drying. The **organic solvent** has the general formula I (R1 = H or C1-18 alkyl; R2 = C1-18 alkyl; a, b = 1-4 provided that the total number of alkyl groups is ≤4), II (R3 = H or C1-12

alkyl; R4 = C1-12 alkyl; m = 1 or 2; c, d = 1-4 provided that the total number of alkyl groups is ≤4 in case of m = 1, while it is ≤6 in case of m = 2), or III (R5, R6 = H or C1-8 alkyl; n = 1-13; e, f = 1-3 provided that the total number of alkyl groups is ≤3). Thus, IV, V, and VI were dissolved in 1-phenyl-1-xylylethane and Et acetate, mixed with **aqueous** poly(vinyl alc.), **H2O**, and Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate, and emulsified with high-speed stirring to give a developer **dispersion**. The developer **dispersion** was mixed with a **dispersion** containing microcapsules containing crystal violet lactone, coated on a transparent poly(ethylene terephthalate) support, and dried to give a thermal recording material. The recording material was printed using a facsimile machine to give an image having d. 0.7. The image was projected with an overhead projector.

IC ICM B41M005-26

CC 74-12 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST thermal recording material **org solvent**; microencapsulated thermal recording material solvent; naphthalene solvent thermal recording material; biphenylene solvent thermal recording material; diphenylalkane solvent thermal recording material

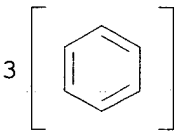
IT Printing, nonimpact
(thermal, materials for, containing color developer and microencapsulated leuco dye color former, **organic solvents** for preparation of)

IT 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 102-09-0, Diphenyl carbonate 103-23-1, Dioctyl adipate 103-24-2, Dioctyl azelate 105-75-9 105-76-0, Dibutyl maleate 108-32-7, Propylene carbonate 141-05-9, Diethyl maleate **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate 26761-40-0, Diisodecyl phthalate 40766-31-2, 1-Phenyl-1-xylylethane 86408-13-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent, for preparation of thermal printing materials containing color developer and microencapsulated leuco dye color former)

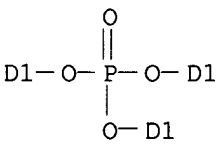
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent, for preparation of thermal printing materials containing color developer and microencapsulated leuco dye color former)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



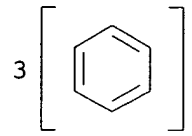
3 (D1—Me)



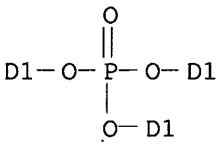
L44 ANSWER 25 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1987:565363 HCAPLUS
DN 107:165363
TI Black-and-white photographic material
IN Sugimoto, Tadao
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 62065033	A2	19870324	JP 1985-205717	19850918
PRAI	JP 1985-205717		19850918		

AB Claimed is a black-and-white photog. material provided with an emulsion layer comprising platelet type Ag halide grains and a **dispersion** of a water-insol. composition having a b. p. >**150**.degree. (760 mmHg) and a m. p. <50°, wherein >50% based on the projection area of the Ag halide grains have a projection area diameter >0.5 μ, a thickness <0.3 μ, and an aspect ratio >5. Said photog. material shows an improvement in the sensitivity-granularity relation.
IC ICM G03C001-02
ICS G03C001-06
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST platelet silver halide photog emulsion
IT Photographic films
Photographic paper
(containing oil-**dispersed** emulsions)
IT Photographic emulsions
(oil **dispersion**-containing)
IT 84-74-2 **1330-78-5** 1806-54-8 13018-37-6 26761-40-0 108780-97-8
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(silver halide photog. material containing)
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(silver halide photog. material containing)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)

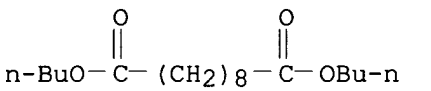


L44 ANSWER 26 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1987:468215 HCAPLUS
DN 107:68215
TI Surface protecting liquids for lithographic printing plates
IN Toyama, Tadao; Matsumoto, Hiroshi
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 62011692	A2	19870120	JP 1985-151865	19850710
PRAI	JP 1985-151865		19850710		

AB The title liqs. are emulsions of an **organic phase** containing surfactants and an **aqueous phase** containing hydrophilic **organic** polymer and phosphorylated starch. The liqs. are effective as desensitizing agents and are stable during storage. Thus, 50 parts each of 15% phosphorylated starch and dextrin were dissolved in 740 parts **H2O**. The solution was added with Na dehydroascorbic acid (preserver), adjusted to pH 3.5 (H3PO4), and emulsified with an **organic phase** containing dioctyl adipate 15, Na dilaurylsulfosuccinate 27, and sorbitan monooleate 5 parts. The **dispersion** was used as a surface protecting liquid for lithog. plates.
IC ICM B41N003-00
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST lithog plate surface protecting liq; starch phosphorylated lithog plate protection
IT Lithographic plates
(with surface protective layer containing surfactant and phosphorylated starch)
IT 99-96-7D, ester 103-23-1, Dioctyladipate **109-43-3**, Dibutyl sebacate 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate 4229-35-0, Sodium dilaurylsulfosuccinate 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9005-25-8D, Starch,

phosphorylated 51260-76-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithog. plate with surface protective layer containing)
IT **109-43-3**, Dibutyl sebacate
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithog. plate with surface protective layer containing)
RN 109-43-3 HCAPLUS
CN Decanedioic acid, dibutyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

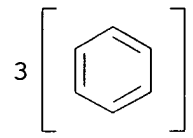


L44 ANSWER 27 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1987:166069 HCAPLUS
DN 106:166069
TI 3-Aminoallylidenemalononitrile UV-absorbing compounds and photographic elements containing them
IN Vallarino, Angelo
PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

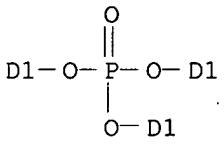
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 210409	A2	19870204	EP 1986-108314	19860619
	EP 210409	A3	19880817		
	EP 210409	B1	19920819		
	R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL				
	AU 8659490	A1	19870115	AU 1986-59490	19860702
	AU 589650	B2	19891019		
	US 4946768	A	19900807	US 1986-881066	19860702
	CA 1261349	A1	19890926	CA 1986-513080	19860704
	BR 8603244	A	19870224	BR 1986-3244	19860710
	JP 62014149	A2	19870122	JP 1986-163493	19860711
	JP 07119965	B4	19951220		
PRAI	IT 1985-21545	A	19850711		

AB A 3-aminoallylidenemalononitrile derivative having the general formula R1RNCH=CHCH=C(CN)2 [I; R = C1-3 alkyl; R1 = (substituted) C≥10 alkyl] is used for absorbing UV radiations in the range from 360 to 400 nm, when introduced in a photog. gelatin layer. A solution of methyldodecylamine and acetoanilidoallylidenemalononitrile in EtOH was refluxed to give 3-N-methyl-N-dodecylaminoallylidenemalononitrile (II). II, tricresyl phosphate, di-Bu phthalate, Et acetate, an **aqueous** gelatin solution, and an **aqueous** Na alkylnaphthalenesulfonate solution were mixed and stirred to give a **dispersion** containing fine droplets of II dissolved in **organic solvents dispersed** in gelatin. The II-containing **dispersion** was incorporated into an intermediate layer of a photog. material. The photog. material was exposed and processed to show an optical d. of 0.63 at 382 nm and 0.02 at 415 nm and log E of 19.5 (0.20 optical d. above fog) and 6.8 (1.0 optical d. above fog).
IC ICM C07C121-45
ICS G03C001-92

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST aminoallylidenemalononitrile UV absorber photog emulsion
IT Photographic films
(aminoallylidenemalononitrile derivs. as UV adsorbers)
IT Photographic emulsions
(aminoallylidenemalononitrile derivs. as UV adsorbers for)
IT 107715-63-9 107715-64-0 107715-65-1 107715-66-2 107715-67-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(UV adsorber, for photog. materials)
IT 52658-14-7D, derivative
RL: USES (Uses)
(aminoallylidenemalononitrile derivative UV adsorber **dispersed** in combination with, in preparation of photog. materials)
IT 84-74-2, Dibutylphthalate 141-78-6, Ethylacetate, uses and miscellaneous **1330-78-5**, Tricresylphosphate
RL: USES (Uses)
(**organic solvent** containing, for desolving aminoallylidenemalononitrile derivative UV adsorber in preparation of photog.
materials)
IT 2439-55-6, N-Methyl-N-octadecylamine 7311-30-0 13417-08-8 35902-57-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with acetoanilidoallylidenemalononitrile in preparation of amino allylidenemalononitrile derivative as UV adsorber for photog. materials)
IT 61600-13-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with alkyl amines in preparation of aminoallylidenemalononitrile derivs. at UV adsorbers for photog. materials)
IT 112-30-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with aminoallylidenemalononitrile sarcosine in preparation of allylidenemalononitrile decylsarcosinate as UV adsorber for photog. materials)
IT 107715-68-4
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with decadecyl alc. in preparation of allylidenemalononitrile decylsarcosinate as UV adsorber for photog. materials)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresylphosphate
RL: USES (Uses)
(**organic solvent** containing, for desolving aminoallylidenemalononitrile derivative UV adsorber in preparation of photog.
materials)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



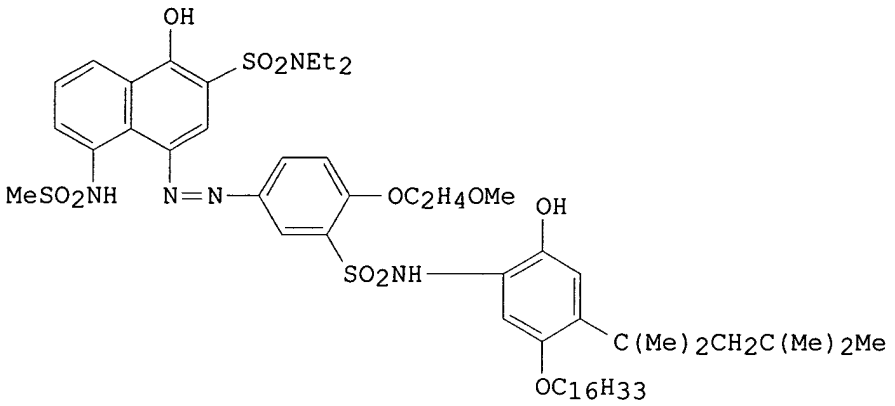
3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 28 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1987:129391 HCAPLUS
DN 106:129391
TI Heat-developable photosensitive material
IN Hira, Hiroyuki; Hara, Hirsohi; Kawata, Ken
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 200011	A1	19861105	EP 1986-104407	19860401
	EP 200011	B1	19890913		
	R: DE, GB				
	JP 61226744	A2	19861008	JP 1985-67308	19850330
	JP 61249044	A2	19861106	JP 1985-90089	19850426
	JP 05055009	B4	19930816		
PRAI	JP 1985-67308	A	19850330		
	JP 1985-90089	A	19850426		

GI



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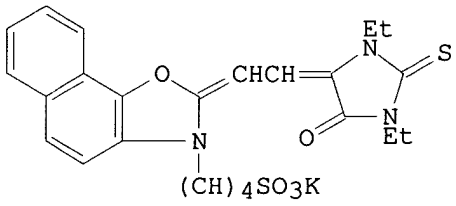
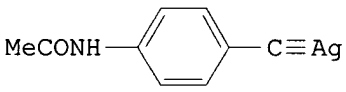


II



III

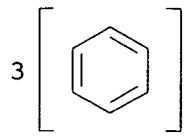
AB A photothermog. material is described providing high d., low fog images even when a small amount of a base precursor is employed. The material contains a photosensitive Ag halide, a reducing agent, a binder and an acetylene Ag compound RC:CAg (R = alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl). Thus, a poly(ethylene terephthalate) film was coated with a composition containing a cubic monodispersed Ag(Cl,Br) emulsion (Br- 80 mol%, average grain size 0.35 μm) 15, a gelatin suspension containing 5 g of magenta dye-providing substance I, 0.5 g succinic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester sulfonic acid Na salt, 10 g tris-iso-nonyl phosphate, 30 mL EtOAc and 100 g 10% aqueous gelatin 25 g, 5% aqueous 4-C9H19C6H4O(CH2CH2O)8H 5, 10% MeOH solution of benzenesulfonamide 5, 7% aqueous EtOH solution guanidine p-chlorophenylsulfonyl acetate 15, 0.04% MeOH solution of II 4 mL, **dispersion** of III (prepared by dissolving gelatin 20, 4-acetylaminophenylacetylene 4.6 g in H2O 1 L and EtOH 200 mL at 40°, mixing with a solution of AgNO3 4.5 g in 200 mL H2O, precipitated and freed of excess salts and adjusted to pH 6.3) 10 g, H2O to 100 mL to give 50 μm (wet) layer, dried, overcoated with a protective layer containing gelatin, guanidine p-chlorophenylsulfonyl acetate and a hardening agent, imagewise exposed through a green filter for 1 s at 2,000 lx using W lamp, heated 10 s at **150**.degree., contacted with a wetted dye fixing material containing Me acrylate-N,N,N-trimethyl-N-vinylbenzylammonium chloride copolymer mordant and heated 6 s at 80° to provide a magenta image in the fixing material with Dmax 2.38, Dmin 0.13 vs. 1.23 and 0.1 resp. for a control containing Ag benzotriazole emulsion instead of III.

IC ICM G03C001-02
ICS G03C005-54; C07F001-10

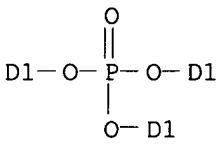
CC 74-7 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST silver acetylene compd color photothermog; diffusion transfer photothermog

silver acetylene; heat development photog acetyne silver
IT Photothermographic copying
(color, diffusion-transfer, acetylene silver compds. for)
IT 26027-38-3 69459-11-6 94356-44-2 100906-66-9 106532-55-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. color diffusion-transfer material containing silver halide emulsion and reducing agent and acetylene silver compound and)
IT 26027-38-3 86725-92-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. color diffusion-transfer material containing silver halide emulsion and reducing agent and binder and)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate 66710-66-5 86878-77-5
92339-50-9 103122-63-0 107019-84-1 107019-86-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. color diffusion-transfer material containing silver halide emulsion and reducing agent and binder and, acetylene silver compds. for)
IT 23216-67-3 36652-36-5 93054-07-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. color diffusion-transfer material containing silver halide emulsions sensitized by)
IT 66710-66-5 107019-85-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. color diffusion-transfer material containing, acetylene silver compds. for)
IT 78630-31-6 107019-81-8 107019-82-9 107019-83-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. color transfer material containing silver halide emulsion and reducing agent and binder and)
IT 98-10-2, Benzenesulfonamide 94939-43-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. material containing silver halide emulsion and acetylene silver compound and)
IT 35447-83-7
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with silver nitrate, in preparation of **dispersion** for photothermog. color diffusion-transfer material)
IT **1330-78-5**, Tricresyl phosphate
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. color diffusion-transfer material containing silver halide emulsion and reducing agent and binder and, acetylene silver compds. for)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



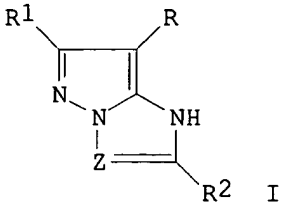
3 (D1—Me)



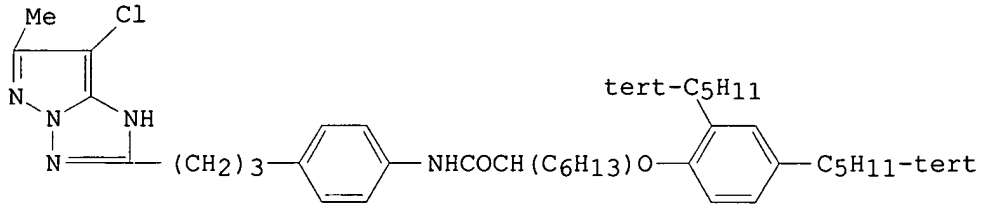
L44 ANSWER 29 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1986:581433 HCAPLUS
DN 105:181433
TI Silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material
IN Kawagishi, Toshio; Nakazyo, Kiyoshi
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. , Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 117 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 170164	A2	19860205	EP 1985-108995	19850718
	EP 170164	A3	19860416		
	EP 170164	B1	19881005		
	R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
	JP 61028948	A2	19860208	JP 1984-150263	19840719
	JP 04013699	B4	19920310		
	US 122	H1	19860902	US 1985-756617	19850719
PRAI	JP 1984-150263	A	19840719		

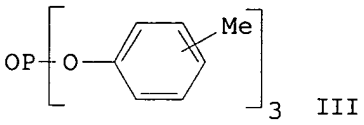
GI



I



II



III

AB A Ag halide color photog. material is comprised of ≥1 Ag halide emulsion layers containing ≥1 magenta couplers having the general formula I [R = H, or a group capable of being eliminated upon coupling with an oxidation product of an aromatic primary amine developing agent; R1, R2 = H, a substituent; Z = N, CR3 where R3 = H, a substituent; the magenta coupler may form a dimer or higher polymer at R, R1, R2, or R3] together with ≥1 high-boiling **organic solvents** having the general formula R4OP(O)(OR5)(OR6)[R4,R5,R6 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, aryl; the total number of C atoms in the groups R4, R5, R6 is 12-60]. The photog. material thus prepared has improved color reproducibility and color image fastness. Thus, II 10 g, Et acetate 25 mL, and III 20 g were mixed and heated to give a solution and the solution **dispersed** with an **aqueous** solution (100 mL) containing gelatin 10 and Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate 1 g. The **dispersion** was mixed with a Ag(Br,Cl) emulsion (6.55 g Ag, 50 mol % Br), 2% 2,4-dihydroxy-6-chloro-s-triazine Na salt 10 mL added, coated on a polyethylene-laminated paper support, exposed through a wedge, developed, bleach-fixed, and washed to give dye images showing improved spectral absorption characteristics as compared to a control using a known pyrazolone coupler without the use of a high-boiling phosphoric ester solvent.

IC ICM G03C007-38

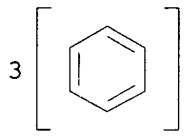
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST pyrazoloazole magenta coupler color photog; phosphoric ester solvent photog coupler

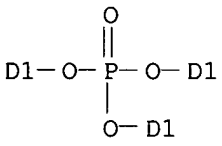
IT Photographic emulsions
(color, containing pyrazoloazole derivative magenta couplers dissolved in high-boiling phosphoric ester solvents)

IT Photographic couplers
(magenta, pyrazoloazole derivs., high-boiling phosphoric ester solvents

for)
IT 93846-14-1 96910-47-3 101187-00-2 101187-01-3 101187-02-4
101187-03-5 101217-11-2 102225-33-2 102731-99-7 103742-14-9
103742-15-0 103742-18-3 103743-68-6 104166-86-1 104541-48-2
104541-49-3 104561-66-2 104660-07-3 104660-08-4 104660-09-5
104660-10-8 104660-11-9 104660-12-0 104660-13-1 104660-14-2
104660-15-3 104660-16-4 104660-17-5 104660-18-6 104660-19-7
104660-20-0 104660-21-1 104660-22-2 104660-23-3 104660-24-4
104660-25-5 104660-26-6 104660-27-7 104660-28-8 104660-29-9
104660-30-2 104660-31-3 104660-32-4 104660-33-5 104660-34-6
104660-35-7 104660-36-8 104844-07-7 104844-09-9 104844-11-3
104844-13-5
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(magenta photog. coupler, high-boiling phosphoric ester solvents for)
IT 78-42-2 126-73-8, uses and miscellaneous 682-49-5 919-62-0
1330-78-5 1806-54-8 2528-39-4 2528-40-7 4200-55-9
13018-37-6 29420-78-8 40585-85-1 56827-95-3 60285-44-1
66374-66-1 69537-42-4 72386-55-1 90444-40-9 104660-37-9
104660-38-0 104660-39-1 104660-40-4 104660-41-5 104660-42-6
104660-43-7 104660-44-8 104660-45-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent, for pyrazoloazole derivative magenta photog. couplers for preparation
of color photog. emulsions)
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent, for pyrazoloazole derivative magenta photog. couplers for preparation
of color photog. emulsions)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 30 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1986:139429 HCAPLUS
DN 104:139429
TI Radiation image-recording and reproducing method
IN Takahashi, Kenji; Nakamura, Takashi

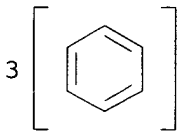
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. , Japan
SO U.S., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4535237	A	19850813	US 1983-560924	19831213
	EP 111892	B1	19900711	EP 1983-112595	19831214
	R: DE, FR, NL				
PRAI	JP 1982-218393	A	19821215		

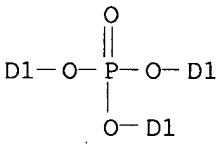
AB A radiation-sensitive panel for the storage and reproduction of radiog. images is comprised of an Eu(2+)-activated Ba fluorobromide phosphor showing a stimulation spectrum in which the emission intensity at the stimulation wavelength of 500 nm is higher than that at the stimulation wavelength of 600 nm. The x-ray image stored in the radiation-sensitive panel is exposed to a stimulating light beam (550-800 nm) to release the stored radiation energy as visible light emission. Thus, BaF2 175.4 and BaBr2.2H2O 336.6 g were mixed, heated at **150**.degree. for 2 h to produce BaFBr, **dispersed** in a 47% HBr solution containing Eu2O3 0.352 g, dried at 130° under reduced pressure, pulverized, fired at 900° for 2 h in a steam of N containing H 3 weight %, pulverized, and fired again at 600° for 2 h in the same N steam as employed in the 1st firing stage to give an Eu(2+)-activated Ba fluorobromide phosphor having the composition Ba1.005FBr1.01:0.001 Eu. A **dispersion** prepared from the phosphor, nitrocellulose (nitration deg. 11.5%), tricresyl phosphate, BuOH, and EtCOMe was coated on a C black-containing poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, dried at 25-100° to give a 200 μ dry layer, and laminated with a transparent protective film to give a radiation-sensitive panel. The panel was exposed to an x-ray image of 80 KVp and subsequently scanned with a He-Ne laser beam (wavelength 632.8 nm). The light emitted by the phosphor in the panel was detected and converted to elec. signals by means of a photosensor and finally reproduced by an image reproducing apparatus to obtain a visible image.

IC ICM G03C005-16
ICS C09K011-46
NCL 250327200
CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST radiog image storage panel phosphor; barium fluorobromide europium phosphor radiog; radiation image storage panel phosphor
IT Radiography
(radiation-sensitive panel containing europium(2+)-activated barium fluorobromide phosphor for image storage for)
IT Image conversion
(x-ray, radiation-sensitive panel containing europium(2+)-activated barium fluorobromide phosphor for)
IT 16910-54-6, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(barium fluorobromide phosphor activated with, for radiation-sensitive panel for radiog. image storage)
IT 21669-04-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(phosphor, europium(2+)-activated, radiation-sensitive panel containing, for radiog. image storage)
IT **1330-78-5** 9004-70-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(radiation-sensitive panel containing europium(2+)-activated barium

fluorobromide phosphor and, for radiog. image storage)
IT 7787-32-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with barium bromide)
IT 10553-31-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with barium fluoride)
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(radiation-sensitive panel containing europium(2+)-activated barium fluorobromide phosphor and, for radiog. image storage)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



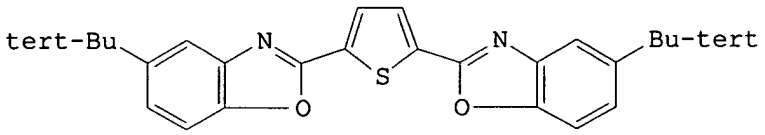
3 (D1—Me)



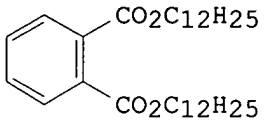
L44 ANSWER 31 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1986:26748 HCAPLUS
DN 104:26748
TI Silver halide photographic papers
IN Yoshida, Tetsuo; Kokubo, Tadayoshi; Adachi, Keiichi; Ikeda, Tadashi; Kobayashi, Hidetoshi
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 60134232	A2	19850717	JP 1983-242717	19831222
	JP 03035651	B4	19910529		
	US 4592991	A	19860603	US 1984-684402	19841220
PRAI	JP 1983-242717		19831222		

GI



I



II

AB Photog. papers contain, in photog. elements on supports, Ag halide developers and **dispersions** of oil-soluble fluorescent brighteners dissolved in high-b. **organic solvents** with a dielec. constant (ε) ≤7.5. The papers provide good background whiteness even when rapidly processed. Thus, 8 g I dissolved in 100 mL II (ε 4.17) and 200 mL EtOAc was mixed with 800 mL 12% **aqueous** gelatin containing 7 g (based on solids) dodecylbenzenesulfinic acid and stirred with a homogenizer to obtain **dispersion**, 30 g of which was mixed with 50 g of a Ag(Br,I) emulsion (I 1.2 mol%; cubes with average particle size 0.6 μ; corresponding to 8.5 g AgNO3; gelatin concentration 6%), 100 mL of a 3% **aqueous** gelatin, 6 mL of a 0.1% MeOH solution of a dye sensitizer, and 1.0 mL of a 0.1% MeOH solution of 1-phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole to prepare a coating solution Then, 50 mL/m2 of this solution was coated on a polyethylene paper support and further coated with 30 mL/m2 of a protective layer containing Triton X-200 (surfactant) to obtain a test paper, which was then exposed, developed, and fixed to show a whiteness (with an excitation beam of 400 nm) of 95%, vs. 81% for a control using C11H23C(O)NMe2 (ε 13.45) instead of II.

IC ICM G03C001-42

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST silver halide photog paper whiteness; oil sol fluorescent brightener photog; brightening agent photog paper whiteness; dielec const low **org solvent**; **org solvent** fluorescent brightener photog

IT Photographic paper
(fluorescent brightener incorporation in, using high boiling **organic solvents** with low dielec. constant)

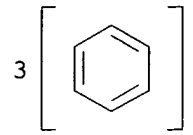
IT 78-42-2 84-74-2 94-50-8 117-81-7 **1330-78-5** 2315-68-6 2432-90-8 25155-23-1 99660-86-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(in fluorescent brightener incorporation in photog. papers)

IT 7128-64-5 99660-85-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. fluorescent brightener, incorporation of, in photog. papers, high boiling **organic solvents** with low dielec. constant for)

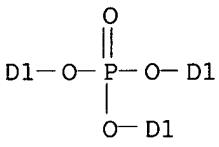
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(in fluorescent brightener incorporation in photog. papers)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)

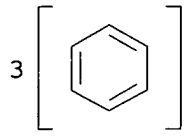


L44 ANSWER 32 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1986:13139 HCAPLUS
DN 104:13139
TI Radiation image recording and reproducing method
IN Takahashi, Kenji; Nakamura, Takashi
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. , Japan
SO U.S., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

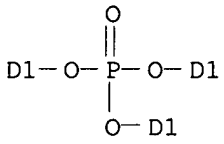
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4535238	A	19850813	US 1983-560815	19831213
	JP 05017519	B4	19930309	JP 1982-218394	19821215
	EP 111893	B1	19900822	EP 1983-112596	19831214
	EP 111893	B2	19941026		
	R: DE, FR, NL				
PRAI	JP 1982-218394	A	19821215		

AB A radiation image storage panel for use in radiog. is comprised of a support, a radiation-sensitive layer containing an Eu2+-activated Ba fluorobromide phosphor showing a stimulation spectrum in which the emission intensity at the stimulation wavelength of 500 nm is higher than that at the stimulation wavelength of 600 nm, and a transparent protective cover film. The panel is exposed to an x-ray radiation image and then exposed to a stimulating radiation having the wavelength range of 400-500 nm (i.e. an Ar ion laser beam) to release the radiation energy stored in the panel as emitted visible light to reproduce the original radiation image. Thus, BaF2 175.4 and BaBr2.2H2O 336.6 g were mixed and heated at **150**.degree. to produce BaFBr. A HBr solution (47%) containing Eu2O3 0.352 g was mixed with the BaFBr, dried at 130°, fired at 900° for 2 h in N, and then fired at 600° for 2 h to give a phosphor having the formula Ba1.005FBr1.01:0.001Eu. A **dispersion** prepared from the phosphor, a linear polyester resin, nitrocellulose, tricesyl phosphate, and EtCOMe was coated on a C black-containing poly(ethylene terephthalate) film and laminated with a transparent protective film to give a radiation image panel which stored and reproduced x-ray images with good sensitivity and clarity.

IC ICM G03C005-16
ICS C09K011-46
NCL 250327200
CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST radiog panel barium fluorobromide phosphor; radiation image storage panel phosphor; europium barium fluorobromide phosphor radiog
IT Phosphors
(barium fluorobromide, europium(2+)-activated, radiation image storage panel containing)
IT Optical imaging devices
(radiation image storage panel containing europium(2+)-activated barium fluorobromide for)
IT Radiography
(radiation image storage panel containing europium(2+)-activated barium fluorobromide phosphor for)
IT Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(radiog. radiation image storage panel containing europium(2+)-activated barium fluorobromide phosphor and)
IT 10035-10-6, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(in preparation of europium(2+)-activated barium fluorobromide phosphors for radiog. radiation image storage panels)
IT 16910-54-6, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(phosphor from barium fluorobromide activated with, for radiation image storage panel for radiog.)
IT 7787-32-8D, solid solns. with barium bromide 10553-31-8D, solid solns. with barium fluoride
RL: USES (Uses)
(phosphor from europium(2+)-activated, radiation image storage panel containing, for radiog.)
IT **1330-78-5** 9004-70-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(radiog. radiation image storage panel containing europium(2+)-activated barium fluorobromide phosphor and)
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(radiog. radiation image storage panel containing europium(2+)-activated barium fluorobromide phosphor and)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



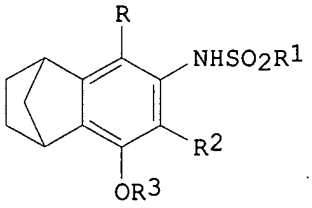
3 (D1—Me)



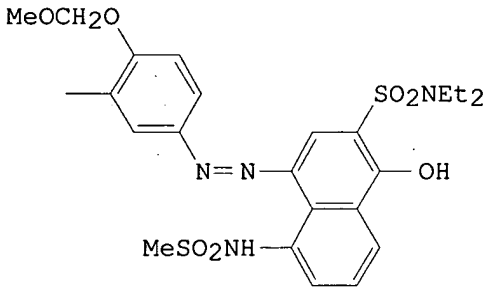
L44 ANSWER 33 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1984:561163 HCAPLUS
DN 101:161163
TI Thermally developable color photosensitive material
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 23 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 59088730	A2	19840522	JP 1982-198362	19821112
	JP 62060695	B4	19871217		
PRAI	JP 1982-198362		19821112		

GI



I

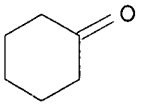


II

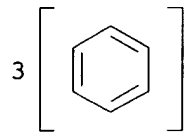
AB The title material contains, on a support, at least a photosensitive Ag halide, a water-soluble binder, and a dye precursor having formula I (R = OH or group which releases OH by hydrolysis; R1 = pigment or pigment-forming group; R3 = alkyl or aromatic group; R2 = H, alkyl, alkyloxy, halo, acylamino, alkylthio; R2,R3 may form a ring). The material is used in a novel method of color image formation, which consists of exposure to

light, thermal development, and a process of transfer of the dye image to a receptor substrate, providing a clear and stable image. Thus, a **dispersion** of a dye precursor was prepared by homogenizing I (R = OH; R1 = II; R2 = H; R3 = C16H33) 10 g with succinic acid ester of 2-ethylhexyl sodiosulfosuccinate, tricresyl phosphate and cyclohexanone, and then with a gelatin solution A photosensitive Ag(I,Br) emulsion 5, the above **dispersion** 3.5, guanidine trichloroacetate 0.22 g (in MeOH), and water were mixed and coated on a poly(ethylene terephthalate) support. The obtained photosensitive material was imagewise exposed using a W lamp and developed at **150**.degree. for 30 s. The receptor prepared by coating the same support material with a composition containing Me acrylate-N,N,N-trimethyl-N-vinylbenzylammonium chloride (1:1) copolymer 10 g and lime-treated gelatin 100 g was immersed in water, contacted with the developed material with coatings inside, and then separated after 30 min to give a magenta image.

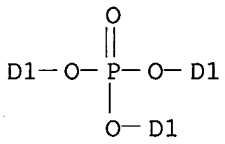
IC G03C001-06; G03C007-00
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST diffusion transfer color photog film
IT Photographic emulsions
Photographic films
(color, thermally developable diffusion-transfer)
IT 22257-44-9 73151-62-9 92340-38-0 92340-39-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(color diffusion transfer photog. emulsion containing, thermally developable)
IT 13047-13-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(developing agent, for thermally developable color diffusion transfer photog. film)
IT **108-94-1**, uses and miscellaneous 577-11-7 **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(in **dispersing** of dye precursor for color diffusion transfer photog. film)
IT 5150-56-1 92340-40-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermally developable color diffusion transfer photog. emulsion containing)
IT **108-94-1**, uses and miscellaneous **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(in **dispersing** of dye precursor for color diffusion transfer photog. film)
RN 108-94-1 HCAPLUS
CN Cyclohexanone (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 34 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1983:603577 HCAPLUS
DN 99:203577
TI Electrostatographic toner material
IN Naoi, Takashi; Kakimi, Fujio; Mikami, Takeshi
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. , Japan
SO Ger. Offen., 32 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3245801	A1	19830616	DE 1982-3245801	19821210
	JP 58100856	A2	19830615	JP 1981-198647	19811211
	JP 04016783	B4	19920325		
	GB 2111456	A1	19830706	GB 1982-35094	19821209
	GB 2111456	B2	19850417		
	US 4699866	A	19871013	US 1985-782919	19851001
PRAI	JP 1981-198647		19811211		
	US 1982-447991		19821208		

AB Pressure-fixable electrostatog. toners are prepared by enveloping a dye-containing core material in an aqueous medium with a polyurethane, polyamide, polyester, polysulfonamide, or the like by a surface-boundary or an inner polymerization process, spray drying the resultant microcapsules, and then heating at 80-**150**.degree. for 2-24 h. The heating improves the powder characteristics of the microcapsules. Thus, to a **dispersion** of C black 3 in di-Bu phthalate 27 g was added an Me2CO-CH2Cl2 (1:3) mixture 10 g followed by a hexamethylene diisocyanate-hexanetriol (3:1) adduct 4 and di-BuSn dilaurate 0.05 g. This mixture was then added to a solution of gum arabic 3 in water 57 g at 20° with stirring to give an oil-in-water emulsion with oil drops having an average diameter of 10-15 μm. After cooling the emulsion to <20°, water 100 g of 40° was added, the mixture heated at 90° for 30 min, and then stirred 20 min. at this temperature to complete the encapsulation reaction. After separation and spray drying, the

microcapsules were heated for 24 h at 100° to give a toner in which the particles were sep. from one another and showed no massive agglomerations while unheated microcapsules showed large agglomerations of toner particles.

IC G03G009-08

CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST pressure fixable microcapsule electrostatog toner; electrophotog toner pressure fixable microcapsule

IT Electrography
(developers for, toners for, pressure-fixable microcapsule)

IT Carbon black, uses and miscellaneous
Epoxy resins, uses and miscellaneous
Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous
Polycarbonates
Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
Polysulfonamides
Polyureas
Rubber, polysulfide
Urethane polymers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(electrostatog. toners containing, pressure-fixable microcapsule)

IT Castor oil
RL: USES (Uses)
(sulfonated, electrostatog. toners containing, pressure-fixable microcapsule)

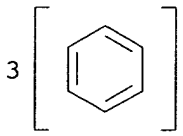
IT Photography, electro-, developers
(toners, pressure-fixable microcapsule)

IT 84-74-2 101-68-8 822-06-0D, reaction products with hexanetriol **1330-78-5** 9000-01-5 9002-89-5 25323-24-4D, reaction products with hexamethylene diisocyanate 26471-62-5D, reaction products with hexanetriol
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(electrostatog. toners containing, pressure-fixable microcapsule)

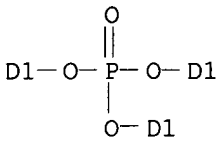
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(electrostatog. toners containing, pressure-fixable microcapsule)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



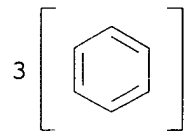
L44 ANSWER 35 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1982:482675 HCAPLUS
DN 97:82675
TI Color photographic elements with improved mechanical properties
IN Pannocchia, Mario
PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 48700	A1	19820331	EP 1981-830161	19810916
	EP 48700	B1	19850206		
	R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB				
	US 4495273	A	19850122	US 1981-298942	19810903
	JP 57084454	A2	19820526	JP 1981-146041	19810916
	JP 02022368	B4	19900518		
PRAI	IT 1980-49692	A	19800917		

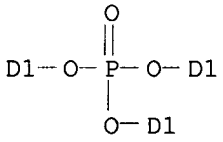
AB A color photog. material exhibiting low fragility and good adhesion between the emulsion layer and the support contains on the support an auxiliary gelatin layer situated below the emulsion layer. The auxiliary layer has droplets of a **H2O**-immiscible high boiling **org** . **solvent** and an adhesion promoting agent of a vinyl addition polymer latex. Thus, a cellulose triacetate support was coated with an antihalo layer consisting of 2.24 g/m2 of gelatin containing black colloidal Ag 0.2, poly(Et acrylate) (particles 0.05μ **dispersed** in **H2O**) 2.11 g/m2 and 12.4 g/m2 of a **dispersion** containing 2,5-diisooctylhydroquinone 6, di-Bu phthalate 5.25, tri-Ph phosphate 5, EOAc 4.6, **aqueous** gelatin containing 0.5g of diisooctyl sulfosuccinate 2.4 q, and overcoated by photog. emulsion layers to give a multicolor photog. film which was subjected to a fragility measurements (after being conditioned for 24 h at 20-22s and 20% relative humidity) to show 0% breakage vs. 100% for a control with an antihalo layer consisting of gelatin and colloidal Ag.

IC G03C001-31; G03C007-00

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)
ST color photog film fragility redn
IT Photographic films
(color, antihalation layer for, containing fragility reducing agent and adhesion promoting agent)
IT 77-90-7 78-42-2 84-72-0 84-74-2 94-28-0 103-23-1 106-79-6 110-33-8 115-86-6 117-81-7 117-84-0 140-88-5 **1330-78-5** 9003-21-8 9003-49-0 9003-63-8 9003-77-4 26677-77-0 27103-47-5 36561-33-8 53148-31-5 53148-32-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. color film with antihalation layer containing, reduced fragility in)
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. color film with antihalation layer containing, reduced fragility in)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 36 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1982:464126 HCAPLUS
DN 97:64126
TI **Dispersions** of photographic addenda
IN Schnoering, Hildegard; Schranz, Karl Wilhelm; Koepke, Guenther
PA Agfa-Gevaert A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 46247	A1	19820224	EP 1981-106196	19810807
	EP 46247	B1	19830914		
	R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT				
	DE 3031404	A1	19820401	DE 1980-3031404	19800820

	US 4378425	A	19830329	US 1981-292234	19810812
	JP 57078038	A2	19820515	JP 1981-128835	19810819
PRAI	DE 1980-3031404	A	19800820		

AB **Dispersions** of organic hydrophobic addenda, such as color formers or UV absorbers, in concns. of <70% of **dispersed** phase, instead of the conventional 20%, can be made without use of low-b. solvents, with simpler apparatus and less expenditure of energy, by emulsifying the **aq**. **phase** containing gelatin and an emulsifier in the **organic phase**, both at 50-90°, gradually in a tank with turbine agitator, until the viscosity decrease from a maximum indicating the reversal of the **water**-oil to the oil-**water** type emulsion. The preferred particle size is 300-350 nm. Only enough oil former, b. >180°, is used as solvent for the **coupler** or other agent to produce a solution pumpable at 50-90°. After passage through an emulsifier, the emulsion may be dried or converted to a gel for storage. Thus, an oil-**water dispersion** of 350 nm droplets was obtained by dissolving a total of 500 kg of 2 **couplers** of the phenolic type in tricresyl phosphate 400 kg at 140°, and after cooling to 80°, adding gradually a 10% **aqueous** gelatin solution 520 kg in which at 60° triisopropyl naphthalenesulfonate 22.5 kg had been dissolved. The **dispersion** 67 kg could be added to a photog. Ag halide emulsion 1000 kg at 40° for coating. Or it could be diluted with 25% gelatin solution 520 kg at 40° and dried according to U.S. 2,801,171 (CA 51: 16164a). Or it could be diluted with a solution of gelatin 198 and PhOH 12.5 in **water** 3669 kg and gelled by cooling for storage until needed.

IC G03C007-26; G03C001-02; B01F003-08

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST emulsification photog **coupler**; UV absorber photog emulsification

IT Photographic emulsions
(addition of **couplers** and UV absorbers to, emulsification method for)

IT Photographic **couplers**
Photographic stabilizers
(emulsification of, for addition to photog. emulsions)

IT Emulsification
(of photog. addenda)

IT 52762-66-0 52762-70-6 57233-79-1 62005-65-6 78897-65-1 82548-44-5
RL: PROC (Process)
(emulsification of, for addition to photog. emulsion)

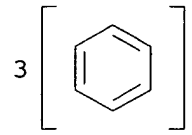
IT 30143-39-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(in emulsification of photog. **couplers** and UV absorbers, for addition to photog. emulsions)

IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(in emulsification of photog. emulsion additives)

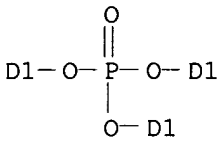
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(in emulsification of photog. emulsion additives)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



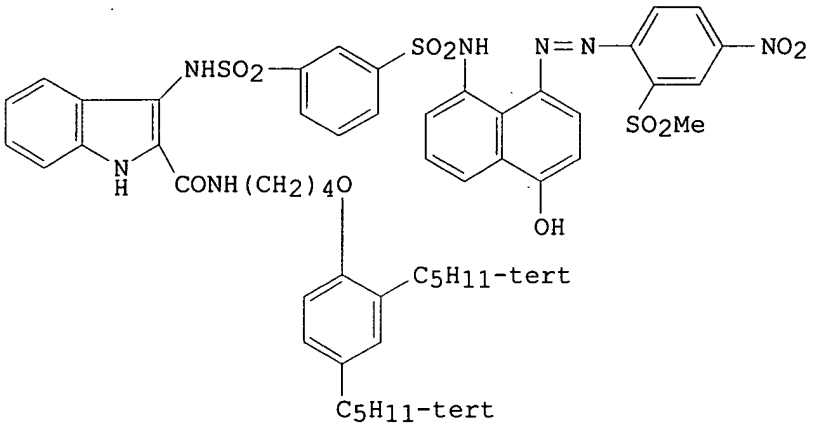
3 (D1—Me)



L44 ANSWER 37 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1982:43830 HCAPLUS
DN 96:43830
TI Color photographic recording material with an emulsified hydrophilic color coupler
IN Nittel, Fritz; Langen, Hans; Ranz, Erwin
PA Agfa-Gevaert A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Ger. Offen., 32 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3002201	A1	19810723	DE 1980-3002201	19800122
	EP 32699	A1	19810729	EP 1981-100149	19810110
	EP 32699	B1	19821110		
	R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB				
	US 4368259	A	19830111	US 1981-225383	19810115
	JP 56106245	A2	19810824	JP 1981-6020	19810120
	CA 1155702	A1	19831025	CA 1981-368853	19810120
PRAI	DE 1980-3002201		19800122		

GI



I

AB Hydrophilic color couplers can be **dispersed** in photog. emulsions by dissolving the coupler in an **organic solvent**, such as EtOH, EtOAc, Et2CO3, Me2CO, or mixts. thereof, containing a hydroxyalkylamine, adding the solution to an oil former, adding the resulting solution to an **aqueous** gelatin solution, and then removing the **organic solvent**. The resulting **dispersions** are exceptionally stable and show no increase in viscosity on standing. Thus, cyan coupler (I) was dissolved in a solution containing EtOAc 15 mL, triisopropanolamine 1.7, diethyllauramide 3, and a 75% Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate paste 0.2 g. This solution was then heated to 60° and emulsified in 5% **aq** . gelatin 40 mL of 40°. After removal of the residual EtOAc in a rotary evaporator, the resulting **dispersion** was stable for many weeks at 6°.

IC G03C001-74; G03C007-26

CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST hydrophilic coupler photog **dispersion** hydroxyalkylamine

IT Alcohols, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(amino, in **dispersion** of hydrophilic photog. couplers)

IT Photographic couplers
(hydrophilic, **dispersion** of, hydroxyalkyl amines in)

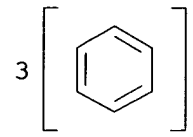
IT 64-17-5, uses and miscellaneous 84-74-2 102-71-6, uses and miscellaneous 105-58-8 122-20-3 141-78-6, uses and miscellaneous **1330-78-5** 3352-87-2 10353-86-3 25155-30-0 80103-64-6 80103-65-7 80110-74-3 80110-75-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(in **dispersion** of hydrophilic photog. couplers)

IT 66096-03-5 80096-83-9 80096-84-0
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photog. coupler, hydrophilic, **dispersion** of, hydroxyalkylamine in)

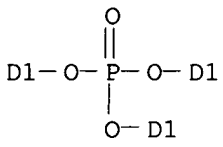
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(in **dispersion** of hydrophilic photog. couplers)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)

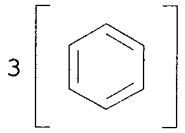


L44 ANSWER 38 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1981:217654 HCAPLUS
DN 94:217654
TI Positive and negative working imaging systems from photoactive plastisols
IN McCartin, Peter J.; Nebe, William J.
PA du Pont de Nemours, E. I., and Co., USA
SO U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

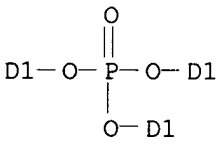
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4251618	A	19810217	US 1978-950307	19781011
	US 4276366	A	19810630	US 1980-168153	19800714
PRAI	US 1978-950307	A3	19781011		

AB The photoimaging thermally coalescible polymer plastisol **dispersion** which provides either a pos. imaging element useful as a resist (microcircuits, printing plates, lithog.) or a neg. imaging element useful for color proofing comprises a poly(vinyl chloride) having attached photopolymerizable or photocrosslinkable groups to the backbone, a liquid medium (a plasticizer for the polymer), and a photoactivatable initiator either as a sep. component or as a substituent on the polymer backbone. Thus, a small portion of a plastisol (formed by mixing 5 g vinyl chloride-4-acryloxybenzophenone polymer having particle size 0.5-1.5 μ with 2.5 g di-Bu phthalate) was coated on Al plate, covered with poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, subjected to pressure of 10,000 lb/in.2 for 1 min, imagewise exposed to Xe lamp radiation for 20 min, heated at **150**.degree. for 15 s, developed with THF (after removing the cover film), to give a pos. image of coalesced plastisol composition
IC G03C001-68
NCL 430270000
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** Processes)
ST photoimaging pos neg photoactive plastisol; vinyl chloride polymer photoimaging plastisol
IT Plastics
RL: USES (Uses)

(photosensitive, pos. neg. image forming)
IT Photoimaging compositions and processes
(polymer plastisol **dispersion** containing modified polyvinyl chloride and plasticizer, neg. and pos. image formation in)
IT Resists
(photo-, neg.-pos. working, polyvinyl chloride based plastisols as)
IT 25086-48-0D, acrylated 77728-70-2 77728-71-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(photoactive plastisol containing, pos. and neg. image formation by)
IT 84-74-2 117-84-0 **1330-78-5** 3524-62-7 25322-68-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(photoimaging plastisol composition containing modified polyvinyl chloride and,
neg. and pos. imaging formation in)
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(photoimaging plastisol composition containing modified polyvinyl chloride and,
pos. and neg. formation by)
IT 9002-86-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(photoimaging plastisol **dispersion** containing, neg. and pos. image formation by)
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(photoimaging plastisol composition containing modified polyvinyl chloride and,
neg. and pos. imaging formation in)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



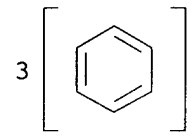
RL: USES (Uses)
(photoimaging plastisol compn. contg. modified polyvinyl chloride and, pos. and neg. formation by

L44 ANSWER 39 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1981:39566 HCAPLUS
DN 94:39566

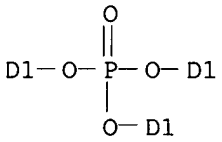
TI Electrorecording sheets for stenciles
PA Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 55006520	B4	19800216	JP 1975-103699	19750827
PRAI JP 1975-103699		19750827		

AB C16-24 aliphatic saturated nonlinear alcs. or their oxidation product carboxylic acids are added as the softening agent to a coating composition consisting of a resin binder and an elec. conductive powder, and the mixture is coated on a thin porous paper support to give an electrorecording stencil. The use of nonlinear higher alcs. or their oxidation products improves the flexibility and the **dispersibility** of the elec. conductive powder in the resin binder. Thus, a porous paper support was coated with a composition containing nitrocellulose 7, carbon black 3, di-Bu phthalate 2, iso-PrOH 20, MeOH **150**, castor oil 1, saturated monohydric alcs. (C12-16) 4, and saturated nonlinear higher alcs. (C16-18) 20 parts. Then the backside of the paper was coated with a carbon black-poly(methacrylic acid) mixture The electrorecording sheet was then used in an electrorecording machine at 140 V and at 30 mm/min to give a stencil having excellent durability.
IC B41M005-24; B41N001-24
CC 74-5 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** Processes)
ST electrorecording sheet stencil
IT Carbon black, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings, for electrorecording sheets for stencils)
IT Stencils
(elec. discharge-sensitive paper for)
IT Alcohols, uses and miscellaneous
Carboxylic acids, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(aliphatic, coatings, for electrorecording sheets for stencils)
IT 84-74-2 **1330-78-5** 9004-70-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings, for electrorecording sheets for stencils)
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings, for electrorecording sheets for stencils)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)



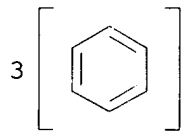
L44 ANSWER 40 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1980:434977 HCAPLUS
DN 93:34977
TI Introducing a photographic additive into hydrophilic colloidal coatings
IN Boettcher, Horst; Kroha, Gisela; West, Gerd; Jeschek, Heinz; Plaschnick, Dieter; Sonntag, Hans; Seifert, Arndt; Groeger, Reinhold; Kroha, Walter
PA VEB Filmfabrik Wolfen, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SO Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2827519	A1	19800117	DE 1978-2827519	19780623
PRAI	DE 1978-2827519	A	19780623		

AB To obtain layers of maximum sensitivity, sharpness, and graininess, with optimal mech.-phys. properties and grain sizes <0.5 μ, without introducing hydrophilizing groups or use of homogenizers, H2O-insol. additives, such as color formers, hardeners, or UV absorbers, are dissolved in a high-b. water-immiscible solvent for mixing with a polymer solution in the presence of low b. solvents and a surfactant, which may be a color former with several SO3H or CO2H groups. The low-b. solvents are removed by distillation or washing, and the remaining **dispersion** added to an aqueous protective colloid (gelatin) solution Thus, a hydrophobic cyan color former 7 g was dissolved in a mixture of tricresyl phosphate 5, Bu phthalate 5 mL, and a solution of the corresponding hydrophilic cyan coupler 1.5 g in MeOH 100 mL. At 40° this solution was stirred into a mixture of an aqueous **dispersion** of a butadiene-styrene-acrylic acid terpolymer (15 g solids) 80 mL and MeOH 30 mL. After evaporation of the MeOH, the **dispersion** was stabilized by 10% aqueous gelatin 100 mL. After mixing 6.0 kg of such a **dispersion** with an AgCl emulsion 5 kg for coating as part of a tricolor material, it was hardened by 300 g of a **dispersion** of the following type: A triglycidyl hardening agent **150** mg, dissolved in a mixture of Me2CO 30 mL, di-Bu laurylamide 4 mL, and pentadecylsulfonate 1 g, was added at 60° to a **dispersion** 10 mL of an acrylic copolymer 2 g, and readied for use

by distilling off the MeOH. In a tricolor material lower brittleness with less fog and higher gradation were observed, as compared with a product in which a colloid mill was used in preparing the emulsions.

IC G03C001-06; G03C001-74
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** Processes)
ST **dispersion** oleophilic additive photog emulsion
IT Photographic couplers
(introduction of, into photog. emulsions, with high-boiling solvents and polymer **dispersions**)
IT Acrylic polymers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(oleophilic photog. additive introduction in photog. emulsions in presence of high-boiling solvents and)
IT Photographic emulsions
(oleophilic photog. additive introduction in, with high-boiling solvents and polymer **dispersions**)
IT 25085-35-2 25085-39-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(oleophilic photog. additive introduction in photog. emulsions in presence of high-boiling solvents and)
IT 67-56-1, uses and miscellaneous 84-74-2 **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(oleophilic photog. additive introduction in photog. emulsions in presence of polymer **dispersion** and)
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(oleophilic photog. additive introduction in photog. emulsions in presence of polymer **dispersion** and)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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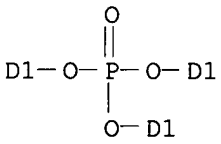


L44 ANSWER 41 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1975:105175 HCAPLUS
DN 82:105175
TI Composition for treating photographic materials
IN Schellenberg, Matthias; Chylewski, Christoph; Meier, Max

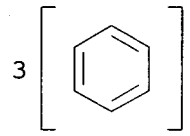
PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G.
SO Ger. Offen., 22 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2423541	A1	19741205	DE 1974-2423541	19740515
	CH 576656	A	19760615	CH 1973-7061	19730517
	US 3957516	A	19760518	US 1974-468837	19740510
	FR 2229995	A1	19741213	FR 1974-16624	19740514
	GB 1462836	A	19770126	GB 1974-21445	19740515
	IT 1013168	A	19770330	IT 1974-51015	19740515
	BE 815127	A1	19741118	BE 1974-144396	19740516
	JP 50020724	A2	19750305	JP 1974-54605	19740517
	US 4014699	A	19770329	US 1975-620677	19751008
PRAI	CH 1973-7061	A	19730517		
	CH 1974-4917	A	19740408		
	US 1974-468837	A3	19740510		

AB A component which is more soluble in an oily **phase** than in **H2O** is supplied to photog. processing solns. in a 1-10% oil-in-H2O emulsion to maintain the concentration of an active ingredient in the solution at a uniform level. The procedure is particularly suitable for replenishing a lipophilic diazine catalyst in Ag-dye bleach solns. or supplying an antioxidant (dodecylmercaptan, triarylphosphines) to HCHO-free lith type or color developers containing SO32-. Suitable oily solvents are tricresyl phosphate, di-Bu phthalate, and paraffin oil. Thus, a color developer usable for several days was obtained by dissolving triphenylphosphine 2 g in tricresyl phosphate 8 ml and **dispersing** the solution as droplets <1μ in size in H2O to a total volume of 500 ml using a mixture of alkyl poly(ethylene oxide) mono- and diphosphates 2.5 g as the emulsifying agent. The emulsion was mixed with an equal volume of an aqueous solution containing in 500 ml K2CO3 65, Na2SO3 3, (NH2OH)2.H2SO4 2.5, N-butyl-N-4-sulfobutyl-p-phenylenediamine 4, and KBr 0.7 g.

IC G03C
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** Processes)
ST developer photog oil base; processing photog oil base; phosphate tricresyl solvent photog
IT Photographic developers
(color, oil-based concs. for supplying antioxidants in)
IT Photographic processing
(color, silver-dye bleach, oil-based concs. for replenishing diazine catalysts for)
IT Paraffin oils
RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent, for photog. additive concs. for color processing)
IT 112-55-0 603-35-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(antioxidant, for color photog. developers, oil-based concs. for supplying)
IT 13047-18-2 37966-69-1
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalyst, for photog. silver-dye bleach process, oil-based concs. for replenishing)
IT 107-66-4 **1330-78-5**

RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent, for photog. additive concs. for color processing)
IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent, for photog. additive concs. for color processing)
RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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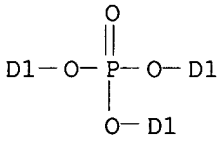


L44 ANSWER 42 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1974:151091 HCAPLUS
DN 80:151091
TI Organic silver carboxylates
IN Ohkubo, Kinji; Masuda, Takao
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.
SO Ger. Offen., 39 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2322096	A1	19731122	DE 1973-2322096	19730502
	JP 49001511	A2	19740108	JP 1972-43867	19720502
	JP 49011814	A2	19740201	JP 1972-48453	19720516
	FR 2183143	A1	19731214	FR 1973-15685	19730502
	GB 1378734	A	19741227	GB 1973-20729	19730502
	US 3887597	A	19750603	US 1973-356560	19730502
PRAI	JP 1972-43867	A	19720502		
	JP 1972-48453	A	19720516		

AB Photosensitive Ag carboxylates for use in photothermog. are prepared by reacting Ag+ with RCO2H in presence of Pb++ or Hg++ in a H2O-miscible solvent. Thus, 3.4 g behenic acid in 100 ml tricresyl phosphate (I) was mixed with 100 ml dilute HNO3 (pH = 2) containing 0.1 g Hg(NO3)2 and 100 ml. NH4OH (pH = 11) containing 1.7 g AgNO3, and reacted until the **H2O** and I **phases** were separated, 4.0 g Ag behenate (II) (0.1 μ in size) was collected from the I phase after adding 400 ml MeOH. A coating composition consisting of 40 ml of a solution prepared from 5 g II and 4 g

poly(vinylbutyral) **dispersed** in 400 m (Me)2CHOH, 1 ml of a solution containing 0.6 g ZnBr2 and 0.9 g ZnI2l in 20 ml MeOH, 1 ml 0.2% benzoxazolidenethiohydantoin solution in Me2CO, 8 ml 25% 2,2'-methylenebis(6-tert-butyl-4-methyl-phenol) in Me2CO, and 8 ml 10% phthalaquinone in Me Cellosolve was coated on a polyester support, exposed through a negative to W lamp radiation and heated at 120° for 30 sec to give a clear pos. image. A control using Ag behenate not prepared in the presence of AgNO3 showed inferior image resolution and Dmax.

IC C07C

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and **Photographic** Processes)

ST silver carboxylate photothermog

IT Photothermography
(silver carboxylate manufacture for, light-sensitive)

IT Carboxylic acids, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(silver salts, manufacture of light-sensitive, for photothermog.)

IT 2489-05-6P 18268-45-6P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, in presence in lead and mercury salts for photothermog.)

IT 24402-87-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitizer, photothermog. copying compns. containing silver laurate and)

IT 119-47-1 7699-45-8 10139-47-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. copying compns. containing silver behenate and)

IT 92-69-3 150-76-5 12124-97-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. copying compns. containing silver laurate and)

IT 112-85-6 143-07-7, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with silver nitrate, in presence of lead and mercury salts)

IT 108-88-3, uses and miscellaneous 123-86-4 301-04-2 **1330-78-5**
1600-27-7 10045-94-0 10099-74-8 18917-82-3 25510-11-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(silver carboxylate manufacture in presence of, for photothermog.)

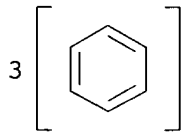
IT 119-39-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(toner, for photothermog. copying compns.)

IT 7761-88-8, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(with carboxylic acids, in presence of lead and mercury salts)

IT **1330-78-5**
RL: USES (Uses)
(silver carboxylate manufacture in presence of, for photothermog.)

RN 1330-78-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, tris(methylphenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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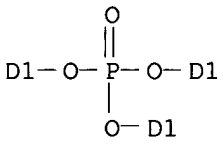

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